

THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD.

VOL. XVI, NO. 4860

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1900,

PRICE 2 CENTS

ESTABLISHED IN 1872.

C. E. BOYNTON,

BOTTLERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Summer Drinks,

Ginger Ale, Lemonade, Root Beer
Tonic, Vanilla Orange and Strawberry Beer, Coffee, Chocolate and

Soda Water in syphons for hotel and family use. Fountains charged at short notice.

Bottler of Eldredge and Milwaukee Lager, Porter, Refined Cider, Green and Stock Ale.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

A continuance of patronage is solicited from former customers and the public in general, and every endeavor will be made to fill all orders promptly and to a satisfactory manner.

C. E. Boynton

18 Bow Street, Portsmouth

Gray & Prime

DELIVER

COAL

IN BAGS

NO DUST

NO NOISE

111 Market St Telephone 24

**NAPHTHA,
GASOLINE,
WOOD ALCOHOL
AND
BENZINE.**

A. P. WENDELL & CO.

HARDWARE

2 MARKET SQUARE.

TAKE NOTICE.

Now is the time to buy HARNESSSES; we have a few at low prices. They will be higher.

JOHN S. TILTON'S
Congress Street.

Music Lessons

Violin, Cornet, Mandolin and Banjo. Special Pains taken with Beginners.

R. L. Reinewald, Bandmaster United States Naval Band.

MUSIC FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

6 COURT STREET, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

HERALD ADS GIVE BEST RESULTS

Try One And Be Convinced.



**Madame Yale's
HAIR TONIC**

Ladies and Gentlemen.—It has gone on record that Madame Yale's Excelsior Hair Tonic is the first and only remedy known to chemical science found to be a genuine hair tonic. It has an affinity for the human hair for nourishing and invigorating its entire structure. It is antiseptic in character, as well as stimulating; its action upon the scalp and hair is truly wonderful, inasmuch as it has never been known in a single instance to fail to cure scalp diseases and to create a luxuriant growth of healthy, beautiful hair. It stops hair falling within twenty-four hours and brings back the natural color to gray hair in nearly every instance. It is not a dye; it is not sticky or greasy; on the contrary it makes the hair soft, youthful, beautiful and glossy; keeps it in curl. It is a perfect hair dressing and can be used by ladies, gentlemen or children as a daily toilet requisite. Its influence is delightfully soothing. All Dealers sell it. \$1 per bottle. Mail order may be sent direct to the manufacturer.

MADAME YALE,

189 Michigan Blvd., Chicago.

COUPON.

Name of paper
This coupon may be exchanged for one of Madame Yale's celebrated books on health, grace and beauty. Please cut out coupon and mail it to Madame Yale with a request for a book.

Madame Yale may be consulted by mail free of charge. Address all communications to her, 189 Michigan Blvd., Chicago.

IT KILLED TWO.

Explosion In Biddeford Electric Light Plant.

Building Completely Wrecked, Not A Vestige Remaining.

The City And Saco In Total Darkness Last Night.

BIDDEFORD, ME., Sept. 3.—By the explosion of one of the boilers in the plant of the York Heat and Power Co., on Elm street, about half-past five o'clock this afternoon, William Heffron and Charles Meserve, two employees, were killed. Heffron died instantly, while Meserve lived only to be taken from the ruins to the hospital. It was a wooden building and it was completely wrecked. Not a vestige of it remains. A passer-by named Beauregard was slightly injured by flying debris. The force of the explosion threw into the air a column of smoke and steam one hundred feet high and sent heavy planks and beams two or three hundred feet. This city and Saco are in total darkness tonight. The fire alarm system is also useless.

Attorney John W. Kelley of this city, who was in Biddeford on Monday, visited the scene of the disaster shortly after the explosion occurred. He says that he never saw a more complete wreck. Meserve had not been removed from the ruins when Mr. Kelley came away.

OUT OF RESPECT TO PRESIDENT

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 3.—From 11:15 until 11:20 o'clock this forenoon, every locomotive, piece of machinery and employee on the Memphis railroad system, from Kansas City to Birmingham, Ala., was idle, out of respect to the memory of the late president of the system, Edward Stephens Washburn, who died at Rye Beach, N. H., last Friday.

CALDWELL WINS RACE.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Sept. 3.—Harry E. Caldwell of Manchester, N. H., won the six days' hour-a-day race that closed on the Coliseum track tonight, by more than two miles over his nearest competitor, Burns W. Peirce. Caldwell's record was 200 miles, four laps and 128 yards—Peirce's, 193 miles, three laps and eight yards.

NO HOPE OF RECOVERY.

BATH, ME., Sept. 4, 12:15 A. M.—The condition of Hon. Arthur M. Sewall, who is suffering from a shock of apoplexy, was unchanged at midnight. He has not yet regained consciousness and the doctors say there is absolutely no hope of his recovery. His death is expected at any moment.

GRAND CIRCUIT RACES.

HARTFORD, CONN., Sept. 3.—The Grand Circuit meet at Charter Oak park opened this afternoon with an attendance of 8000. The Charter Oak purse of \$10,000 was won by Georgiana, the favorite, Lord Derby, having to be contented with third place.

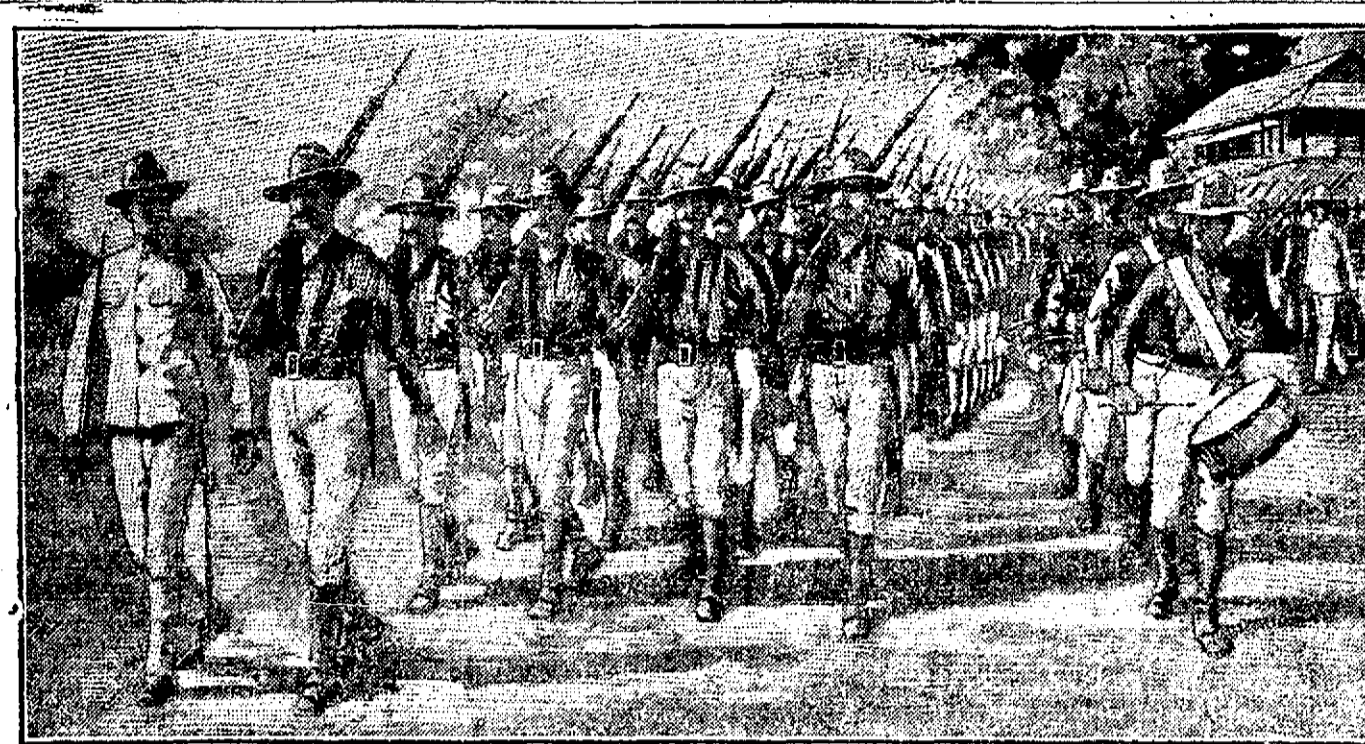
WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Forecast for New England: Showers or thunder storms and cooler, Tuesday; Wednesday, fair, with fresh south to west winds.

BASE BALL.

The following is the result of the games played in the National league yesterday:

Boston 7, Pittsburgh 8; Boston 1, Pittsburgh 14; at Boston.
Brooklyn 9, Chicago 5; Brooklyn 10, Chicago 7; at Brooklyn.
Philadelphia 10, St. Louis 2; Philadelphia 10, St. Louis 4; at St. Louis.
New York 4, Cincinnati 10; New York 11, Cincinnati 6, called on account of darkness; at New York.



COMPANY A, U. S. MARINES.

Boxers and allies alike gaze in admiration at the easy conquering swing of our sea soldiers on the march, shown admirably here.

THE CHINESE ISSUE.

An Impassioned Plea.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—Leong Kai-Pan, proclaimed special ambassador of the Chinese emperor, Kwang-Su, made an impassioned plea to a crowd of his countrymen in the Jackson street theatre tonight, for the restoration of the emperor and the modernizing of China.

From Lieutenant Coolidge.

DENVER, Sept. 3.—Major S. J. Hooper has received a letter from Lieut. C. A. Coolidge, dated Tien Tsin, August 8th. Lieut. Coolidge led the Ninth United States infantry in the assault on the inner walls of the city. After giving an account of the fight, he says: "The Japanese looted the houses, while the French looted and murdered on every hand and are doing so still. I believe the British were allowed to loot for one day, but it was soon stopped. The American quarter is quiet. We are guarding it as well as we can, with our small garrison. There are 20,000 dead Chinese in the streets, and one-third of the city has been burned by shot and shell or incendiaries."

Soldiers Switched Off.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—So much of the general orders of August 1st, as direct light batteries C and M, of the Seventh United States artillery, to China, have been amended so that the batteries shall proceed to the Philippines, instead, for assignment to stations. Major George G. Greenough of the Seventh has been detailed to accompany the detachment.

Asks Reward For Killing Foreigners.

PEKIN, Tuesday, August 21.—It is reported here that Prince Ching is trying to open negotiations with the allies. Ya Shen, governor of Shanghai, (?) has sent a memorial to the emperor requesting a reward, for having taken fifty-two foreigners under his protection and then killed them. In the city here, the provincial governments are directing things in their own districts according to their own national ideas.

Probably the Pekin despatch is in error as to the identity of the official who has petitioned the throne for reward, for having killed foreigners. An Associated Press despatch from Chefoo, of August 29th, said that Yu, governor of Shen-Si, had invited the foreigners in his province to come under his protection, that fifty of them had done so, about August 21st, and had afterward been massacred.

BASKET BALL.

The Delapoons defeated the Kitters at basket ball over at St. Aspinquid park, on Monday evening, by the score of fifteen to three. The Delapoon players were Bradford, Griffin, Washburn, Jackson and Bennett. The contest was for a small purse. A dance followed.

A NIGHT OF TERROR.

"Awful anxiety was felt for the widow of the brave General Burnham of Machias, Me., when the doctors said she would die from pneumonia before morning," writes Mrs. S. H. Lincoln, who attended her that fearful night, "but she begged for Dr. King's New Discovery, which had more than once saved her life, and cured her of consumption. After taking, she slept all night. Further use entirely cured her." This marvelous medicine is guaranteed to cure all Throat, Chest and Lung Diseases. Only 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at Globe Grocery Co.

A MIDNIGHT SCRAP.

Two Young Men Meet in Combat, Fierce, But Not Mortal.

John B. Holland of 64 Islington street and John Dumphy of 6 Deer street, two well known young men about town, were arraigned in the police court this morning for causing a disturbance in the stable of Henry R. Stoddard and Son, on Vaughan street, Monday night. Holland says that as he was sitting peacefully in the stable, Dumphy came up and sailed into him, knocking him flat and then kicking him in the face and head.

Dumphy naturally denies this version and tries to offset it with a story of his own. It doesn't matter what it is—both will have a chance to speak for themselves before the judge this morning.

One of Holland's eyes is badly puffed up and he thinks one or two of his fingers were pulled out of place by Dumphy, who got hold of them and tried to break them off. Dumphy's face is badly scratched.

The scrimmage was so warm that it caused the neighbors to poke their heads out of windows and the night foreman in the stable telephoned to the police station for officers to remove the pugilists.

Officers Anderson and Hilton went down and got Dumphy, who wanted to carry the case to the supreme court then and there, but was told that he would have to wait patiently until the light of another day. Soon afterward, Holland came in to the station in tow of Officer Murphy. Both young men were assigned to suites. They left calls for 3:30 A. M.

THE INTERVIEWER.

Channey B. Hoyt—You ought to have been there. Detroit certainly knows how to handle a Pythian encampment. The more visitors she has to entertain, the better she likes it. Nothing was left undone that could contribute to our pleasure and comfort. The week passed too speedily, for good things were coming our way all the time. All of us who went out from here will be only too glad to go again some time.

Prominent Politician—I thought I knew something about politics, but this campaign has tangled me all up. On Sunday, I saw Colonel Elwell at Harpington Beach and he told me that things on his side of the fence were going as fine as silk. He didn't see how he could lose. Only two or three days before that, Dr. Greene, whom I met in Manchester, rubbed his hands with satisfaction and said that he didn't know anybody else was in the race at all. What do you think of that? When both candidates are certain of winning, how can either of them lose?

BADLY OUT.

Frank Woods received a nasty cut on the face while riding down the Wentworth house hill, on his bicycle, Sunday night. An unknown rider collided with him, throwing him off and making a gash in his cheek that required a half dozen stitches to close. The other fellow pedaled away as fast as he could, without waiting to see what damage he had caused.

A Bell Boy, which will be produced at Music hall on Thursday evening, has the best known people on the road in the east.

A BASE BALL BAT.

That's What Harnedy Says He Was Struck With.

Richard Kilroe of 3 Bartlett street hit Patrick Harnedy of 35 Clinton street with a base ball bat, at the Creek, on Monday evening, breaking Harnedy's left arm and badly bruising him about the head and neck. This is Harnedy's charge and Kilroe did not deny it when brought to the police station.

Just how the trouble arose is not clear to the officers. Harnedy says that as he was passing the house where Kilroe boards, Kilroe rushed out with the bat and viciously assaulted him without any provocation.

From other quarters it is reported that Harnedy had struck Kilroe's brother, who is a cripple, or at least Kilroe was under the impression that he had, and so had a judge against Harnedy.

However it was, Officer Kelly was called to the scene and took both participants to the station. Kilroe was locked up, and were given a hearing this morning in police court. Harnedy was allowed to go home, on his own recognizance, after he had been fixed up by Dr. A. J. Lunce.

Kilroe seemed to be sober and very cool. He would say practically nothing about the affair. Neither of the men has ever before been brought to the notice of the police.

JOE IS IN LIMBO.

Joe Gallant, who had been drinking bottled goods too copiously on Monday evening, sprawled himself all over a seat on a loop-line car and when remonstrated with by Conductor Kimball, waxed impatient. So upon arrival at Market square, the conductor and his motorman, Twombly, gave Joe the grand hustle across to the police station, followed by everybody that wasn't down at Hampton Beach. Up before the judge this morning.

THESE STAMPS WON'T WASH.

A new series of documentary stamps will be issued by the government about October 1 to take the place of those now in use. All denominations will be of the same size and color—a grayish drab—and the difference in value will be marked by large numerals stamped in different colors. The stamps will be printed in a specially prepared ink that will not stand the application of acid, thus making the washing of cancelled stamps impossible. This suggestion was submitted to the treasury department by Internal Revenue Agent Thompson of this collection district.

WORMS

Hundreds of Children and adults have worms but are treated for other diseases. The symptoms are indigestion, with variable appetite; foul tongue; offensive breath; hard and full belly with occasional gripings and pains about the navel; heat and itching sensation in the rectum and about the anus; eyes heavy and full; itching of the nose; short, dry cough; grinding of the teeth; starting during sleep; slow fever; and often in children, convulsions.

**TRUE'S
PIN WORM
ELIXIR**

is the best worm remedy made. It has been in use since 1865. It is purely vegetable, harmless and effective. Worms are present in all cases of indigestion, and correct the condition of the stomach, intestines, and bowels. A positive cure for Constipation and Biliousness, and a valuable remedy for all the common complaints of children. Price 25c. Ask your druggist for it. Dr. J. F. TRUE & CO., Auburn, Me. Special treatment for Tape Worms. Write for free pamphlet.

*The Non-Irritating
Cathartic*

Easy to take, easy to operate—

Hood's Pills

MUSIC HALL.

F. W. HARTFORD, MANAGER.

Thursday Evening, Sept. 6

The Comedy Event of the Season.

A BELL BOY.

In a Hop, Skip and a Jump.

NOT A DULL MOMENT—

Overflowing with Witty Plings and Bright Originality.

Biggest Farce Comedy Company on Tour.

Prices -- 35, 50 and 75 Cents.

Seats on sale Tuesday, Sept. 4th, at Music Hall Box Office.

ALL SMILES.

Prices -- 35, 50 and 75 Cents.

Seats on sale Tuesday, Sept. 4th, at Music Hall Box Office.

Saturday Evening, Sept. 8th

"Something We All Struggle For."

Mr. Hennessy Leroy

In His Big Comedy Success.

OTHER PEOPLE'S MONEY

From Madison Square Theatre, N. Y.

PRICES—35, 50 and 75 Cents.

Seats on sale Thursday, Sept. 5th, at Music Hall Box Office.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

Ralston

The 5 Minute Breakfast Food

COAL AND WOOD.

O. E. WALKER & CO.,

Commission Merchants

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Coal and Wood

Office cor. Sta and Water Sts.

WORMS

TRUE'S PIN WORM ELIXIR

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It has been in use since 1865.

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BREAKING THE CONCERT

England Thinks Russia's Position Endangers Peace.

NEW GROUPING OF THE POWERS.

Action of the United States Said to Throw Balance of Power Into the Hands of Lord Salisbury-London Press on Chinese Situation.

London, Sept. 3.—The publication of the text of the Russian proposals has intensified rather than diminished the suspicions entertained by England of Russia's proceedings. The rupture of the European concert is considered an accomplished fact. Opinions differ, however, as to the way in which the powers will now group themselves. Some papers think that Great Britain, Japan and the United States will stand together in refusing to leave Peking.

The Daily Telegraph, which expresses regret that President McKinley "has committed the United States to follow the Russian lead," considers, however, that Japan, "whose consistent policy since the war of 1894 has been to conciliate and effect a rapprochement with China," will throw her lot with Russia. "Events have therefore conspired," says the Daily Telegraph, "to throw the balance of the diplomatic power into Lord Salisbury's hands, for Austria-Hungary and Italy must side with Germany, who will probably propose some compromise and be supported by England."

ROCKHILL'S OPINION.

Our Special Correspondent Gives His Views on the Chinese Situation.

Shanghai, Sept. 3.—William Rockhill, special commissioner of the United States government to investigate and report on conditions in China, in an interview emphasizing the importance of the harmonious action of the powers as a measure of self defense, said: "If the Chinese government is able to break the concert of nations and to bring about a disagreement on the part of any government in such a way as to gain any relaxation in the joint demands of the foreigners in China may as well pack up and leave."

Peking's Relief an Incident.

"The relief of Peking is merely an incident of the crisis. The really important work remains to be done. Marquis Li Hsiang-shan, the last informed man alive on eastern politics, said to me that the present was the greatest crisis in the history of China and that all preceding eastern questions sank into insignificance beside it. Are civilized nations to yield to the Chinese conceit of their own superiority?"

Trying to Free Powers.

Lexington, Ky., Sept. 3.—Ex-Governor John Young Brown, Judge James Smith and H. C. Faulkner, counsel for Caledonia Powers, are here en route to Georgetown to appear before Judge Cantrell relative to a bill of exceptions in the Powers case. Governor Brown and the bill of exceptions was not completed and could not be completed in the time allowed by the court.

IN THE WAKE OF WAR.

Stories of Carnage and Rape in the Pei-Ho Valley.

Shanghai, Sept. 3.—A correspondent sends the following from Taku, dated Aug. 30:

"The Chinese in the Pei-Ho valley are paying dearly for the folly of their government. The retribution they are suffering exceeds the ordinary penalties of war. Along the rivers and the roads traveled by the foreign troops between Tien-tsin and Peking an orgy of looting and destruction continues, with much useless slaughter of unoffending inhabitants. While the international forces were advancing the commanders, notably the Japanese and British, enforced a certain degree of protection for property not needed for military purposes."

"At that time most of the population except the fighting men had fled. But now the people are returning to their homes, only to find no shelter or rice or occupation. In the overcrowded families threatened districts away from the river their lives and small possessions are at the mercy of bands of soldiers traveling about without officers."

"The conditions prevailing leave little ground for the favorable comparison of civilized warfare with Chinese methods. Robbery, ravishing and murder are so common that every responsible person who meets contributes stories from personal observation. The walled city of Tientsin was the only town in the pathway of the international forces whose people remained and attempted to continue business. During its occupation the Japanese patrolled the place efficiently, protected the people and prevented looting beyond their frontiers. A guard against the historic tower outside the wall, forbidding his troops to enter. The commanders encouraged the inhabitants to resume business, promising protection to all peaceful persons."

The Brutality of Russians.

"The villages to the southwest are even worse despoiled. One week after Peking was taken the traveler to Tientsin was within ear of sight of burning houses. Fires are started daily, although the winter will be much needed if the troops are to hold the country during the winter."

The Russian Government's Policy.

"The Russian government is able to break the concert of nations and to bring about a disagreement on the part of any government in such a way as to gain any relaxation in the joint demands of the foreigners in China may as well pack up and leave."

San Francisco, Sept. 3.—The United States transport Lawton, which has arrived in ballast from Seattle, is to be sent to Cape Nome to relieve the destitute miners, many of whom have petitioned through General Randall for transportation south before the Alaskan winter sets in. The Lawton will sail for the north as soon as she can get ready, probably within a few days. She has accommodations for about 700 men.

San Francisco, Sept. 3.—A. C. Salisbury, who was deposed from his position of main line superintendent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad two weeks ago by former General Superintendent E. G. Russell, who resigned last Thursday, has been replaced by order of President Trustadale. Mr. Salisbury is expected to enter upon the duties of the superintendency next week.

Bryan's Labor Day Sentiment.

Chicago, Sept. 3.—In response to a request from the press for a sentiment on Labor day Mr. Bryan wrote the following: "The laborer is worthy of his hire." On this day set apart for the consideration of the wage workers' interests let each one inquire whether the man who employs a fair share of the proceeds of his labor, and, if not, let him apply himself."

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THE MERCHANT MARINE.

Gratifying Report on the Shipbuilding Industry of United States.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Complete official returns for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, show that 1,440 vessels of 593,168 gross tons were built and documented in the United States. Since 1856 this record has been exceeded only twice—in 1864, when 115,740 gross tons were built, and, in 1874, when 432,725 gross tons were built.

"The construction may be classed according to the following types: Schooners, schooner barges and sloops, 490, of 100,805 gross tons; great lake steam vessels, 25, of 97,847 gross tons; canalboats and barges, 523, of 74,860 gross tons; ocean screw steamships, 20, of 60,369 gross tons, of which all but one, the Marcano, 1,771 gross tons, were built wholly or principally for trade reserved by law to American vessels; river steamers, 17, of 44,282 gross tons; square rigged vessels, 4, of 6,205 gross tons."

"The steel vessels built—90, of 190,851 gross tons—exceed the previous record year, 1898, when 81 such vessels of 131,379 gross tons, were built. Cleveland ranks first as builder of steel vessels with nine steamships, of 42,119 gross tons, followed by Newport News, seven steamships, of 28,202 gross tons; Chicago, five vessels, of 24,504 tons; Detroit, four steamships, of 15,603 tons. During the past decade the steel steam vessels built in the United States aggregate 405, of 742,890 gross tons, of which 198, of 408,089 gross tons were built on the great lakes."

"The total tonnage built and documented on the great lakes during the year—125 vessels, of 130,911 gross tons—is the largest in the history of that region. The total for the middle Atlantic and Gulf coasts—605 vessels, of 135,473 tons—exceeds any record since 1872. The total for the New England coast—169 vessels, of 72,175 gross tons—has not been equaled since 1891, while the product of the Pacific coast—300 vessels, of 40,336 tons—is surpassed only by the returns of 1898 and 1899."

THE TRANSVAAL ANNEXED.

Roberts Said to Have Issued a Manifesto to That Effect.

London, Sept. 3.—It is reported that Lord Roberts has issued a proclamation formally annexing the Transvaal to the dominions of the British crown.

General Christian De Wet, according to The Daily Mail's Cape Town advices, is reported to have appeared again along the railway near the Witbank road.

A dispatch from Pretoria says: "Mr. Kruger and Mr. Steyn have gone to Bulwerston. It is believed that they are preparing for flight. The general opinion is that the war is now very near the end, but should the Boers construct strongholds in the bush, on the veldt or elsewhere and begin a system of raids the British would require further large supplies of horses."

"General Buller moved 14 miles north-westward along the Tzitzibone road and crossed the Tzitzibone river to Badfontein. He found the Boers concentrating in the Groenvald mountains."

"A force of Boers under Commandant Theron broke through the British lines and captured and burned a supply train at Klip River Station, taking 35 prisoners. Brabant's horse proceeded thither, recaptured all the prisoners and drove the Boers into the hills."

"Colonel Buller dispersed a small command under Commandant Pretorius east of Pinar's river, capturing 26 Boers, a number of wagons and a quantity of cattle and rifles."

Denial from President Fahey.

Shanook, Pa., Sept. 3.—John Fahey, president of No. 9 district, United Mine Workers of America, emphatically denies the rumors of Northumberland, Schuylkill, Columbia and Dauphin, has issued a statement that the claim made by the operators that by a poll of the miners it was found 75 per cent of them would not strike is incorrect. He says all members of the organization will cease work as will the unorganized men, who are in sympathy with the invitation of the organized men for a conference with the mine operators. He also denied the truth of the published statement that bituminous mine operators are fomenting a strike in the anthracite region."

To Relieve Destitute Miners.

San Francisco, Sept. 3.—The United States transport Lawton, which has arrived in ballast from Seattle, is to be sent to Cape Nome to relieve the destitute miners, many of whom have petitioned through General Randall for transportation south before the Alaskan winter sets in. The Lawton will sail for the north as soon as she can get ready, probably within a few days. She has accommodations for about 700 men.

Deposed Official Restored.

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MANY KILLED IN WRECK

Frightful Disaster on the Reading Railroad.

EXCURSIONISTS WERE THE VICTIMS

Thirteen People Killed Outright and More Than a Score Seriously Injured—Fatal Accident at a Grade Crossing.

Philadelphia, Sept. 3.—Thirteen persons killed and over 30 others injured in the appalling record of a rear end collision between an excursion train and a milk train on the Bethlehem branch of the Reading and Reading railway at Hatfield, 27 miles north of this city.

The killed are: Miss Annie Sherry, aged 21 years, South Bethlehem; Richard Miller, South Bethlehem; Richard Bachman, 40, South Bethlehem; William Elbert, 22, South Bethlehem; Ira Elbert, 20, a brother of William, South Bethlehem; Joseph Mordant, 22, South Bethlehem; Charles McGonigle, Allentown; Thomas Day, Allentown; Miss Mamie Keelin, 14, Towaco; Godfrey Keelin, father of Mamie; William Blackburn, Amherst; Harold Landis, Hatfield; Ackerman, Philadelphia.

The wrecked train consisted of ten day coaches and was the first section of a large excursion made up of people from Bethlehem, Allentown and surrounding towns to Atlantic City. This section carried only those persons who lived in Bethlehem and Allentown and left the Union depot in Bethlehem 35 minutes before the milk train. The latter train consisted of two milk cars and two passenger coaches and had stopped at every station on the road from Bethlehem en route to Philadelphia. The milk train drew up at the milk station at Hatfield, and in less than two minutes the special excursion train, running at the rate of 35 miles an hour, crashed into the rear of the milk train. The locomotive plowed through the passenger coaches and crushed them as if they were eggshells. The milk car immediately in front was also badly wrecked. Four persons, Godfrey Keelin, his daughter, Mamie; Harold Landis and William Blackburn, on the passenger car of the milk train were almost instantly killed. Fortunately there were very few persons on this train.

Indescribable Horror.

The excursion train was a picture of indescribable horror. The locomotive was mangled and broken into iron and steel held the bodies of its engineer and fireman beneath its great weight. Behind the engine six of the cars were also a mass of wreckage. The first car was broken in twain, and the other five cars were thrown on their sides, completely demolished.

Nine persons were killed in the first two cars, and the others in these coaches were badly injured. As soon as the crash came a terrible cry arose from the crushed cars, and those who had not been injured quickly crawled or jumped from the cars and went to the assistance of the injured. Many were pinned down by wreckage and had to be freed by the liberal use of axes. With three or four exceptions the dead were killed instantly, the others dying on their way to the hospital.

All the injured were first taken to a shed at the Hatfield station, and the dead were removed to a barn. Messengers were sent to the nearby villages for physicians, and a relief train was telegraphed for from Bethlehem. With 15 doctors and half a dozen nurses a special train was sent from Bethlehem, but before it reached the scene of the wreck it was signaled to return to Bethlehem, as a special, carrying nearly all the injured, had started for the hospital at that place. On the run from Hatfield to the hospital three of the injured died. Great trouble was experienced in keeping the relatives away from the injured on the train so that the doctors gathered from near Hatfield could attend to the wounded.

The second section of the excursion, made up of persons from towns other than Bethlehem and Allentown, left soon after the first section, but was flagged before it reached Hatfield. As it could not get through on account of the blocked tracks, it was returned to Bethlehem, and there was great rejoicing at the narrow escape of its occupants from the catastrophe.

The coroner of Montgomery county visited the wreck early and spent the entire day at the scene. He at once directed the removal of the dead to Lansdale, a short distance south of Hatfield. He promises a rigorous investigation into the horror.

There are conflicting stories as to the responsibility for the accident. One version is that the engineer of the excursion train had been warned at Souderion, the station above Hatfield, that a milk train was a few minutes ahead of him. Another story is that the train dispatcher's office in Philadelphia was at fault. The trainmen refused to talk.

Three Killed at Grade Crossing.

Syracuse, Sept. 3.—The fast mail train due in this city from the west at 8:40 p. m. struck a carriage containing four people at Oswego Junction, four miles west of here, last night. The dead are: Patrick J. Foley of Syracuse, every bone in body broken; Ellen Foley of Split Rock, sister of Patrick, skull crushed and body badly bruised; and Josephine F. Blanchard of Syracuse, skull crushed and body badly bruised.

Michael Maroney of Baldwinville had his arm broken and body badly bruised, suffering from internal injuries and concussion of the brain. He will probably recover.

Patrick Foley and Miss Blanchard and Maroney and Ellen Foley were sweethearts. They went out on a pleasure drive to Baldwinville and were on their way home when the sad fatality happened. There is no night flagman at Oswego Junction, and a freight train standing on the track nearest them prevented them from seeing the fast mail approach on an inside track at a speed of 40 miles an hour. Foley was struck by the cowcatcher and was thrown from the pilot wheels of the engine. The women fell under the wheels, and their bodies were horribly mutilated.

Open Switch Wrecks Train.

Williamstown, N. J., Sept. 3.—The Williamstown accommodation train on the Reading railroad was wrecked by some person opening a switch near Radix Station, south of this place.

The train was composed of a baggage and a combination car, a smoking car and four passenger coaches. The engine was in charge of Parker Huff, with Thomas Hewitt of Mullica Hill, fireman. At the moment of the accident the train was passing a grade crossing.

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NEW RULE IN PHILIPPINES.

Business Men Welcome the Commission—Customs Receipts.

Manila, Sept. 3.—The announcement of the Philippine commission that it was about to assume legislative and appointive powers under the decree of President McKinley seems to have pleased the business community. The commission will apply municipal government, first in Pampanga, gradually extending it to the neighboring provinces. It expects to establish a civil government in Manila within 18 months. The military authorities have transferred \$5,000,000 (Mexican) to the civil treasury. This money will probably be spent for harbor improvements and on roads, which the country greatly needs.

Swamped With Watermelons.

Topeka, Sept. 3.—The farmers of Kansas are making life a burden to Governor Stanley. Two weeks ago at Grove City after making a political speech he invited a farmer on the street with a load of watermelons and purchased all of them. Then he walked into a meat market, borrowed a butcher knife and commenced cutting the melons into slices and passed them out among the 200 people on the street. This act of the governor was heralded over the state by the press. At every meeting since then he is confronted with farmers "loaded for the governor." They back their wagons up to the hall where he is speaking and anxiously wait for a bid on their load of melons. Governor Stanley has now asked the state committee to notify the people that he could not afford to feed his audiences.

Switchman Caused Boy's Death.

Clinton, Miss., Sept. 3.—Thomas Lindsay, a switchman, has been arrested charged with causing the death of Joseph Edl, an Italian, 15 years old, employed as water boy by the Wachusett reservoir contractors. The boy was riding on the tender of an engine drawing an empty train of gravel cars. As the train approached a switch near South Clinton the engineer, Herman F. Sawyer, yelled to Lindsay to throw the switch. Lindsay was unable to throw the lever and lock it with the result that the danger of the front wheels of the engine threw back the switch to its original position, and the train, running upon a siding, crashed into another train of 20 loaded cars. The Italian was caught between the corner of the cab and the first of the loaded cars and killed instantly.

Knights Templar Conclave.

Rochester, Sept. 3.—Although the official proceedings of the annual conclave of the grand commandery, Knights Templars, of the state of New York will not begin until tomorrow, it practically opened last evening with the special religious services held in Asbury Methodist church on East avenue. This was an innovation, but was one which received the highest approval of the grand officers, of whom nearly all were present at the services.

Bad Fire in Mexican Town.

Nogales, A. T., Sept. 3.—Fire at Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico, consumed the general merchandise establishment of F. A. Aguilar. The building covered an entire block and was the largest of its kind on the west coast of Mexico. The stock of goods carried was valued at nearly \$1,000,000, on which a loss of \$300,000 was sustained. The insurance was only about \$20,000.

Death Caused by Fall.

Binghamton, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Mrs. Celia Watson, aged 65, is dead at her home in Lestershire from the effects of a fall down stairs two weeks ago. She broke her ankle, and the left leg had to be amputated above the knee, but it was what was supposed to be unimportant bruises about the back and hips that caused her death.

Chile Railway Opened.

Santiago de Chile, Sept. 3.—In the presence of President Errazuriz and the local authorities the electric tramway system of Santiago was formally inaugurated yesterday. The public was greatly delighted at the outcome, and the installation of similar methods of transportation will rapidly multiply.

Peru Fears Chinese Influx.

Lima, Peru, Sept. 3.—The Peruvian senate has under consideration a proposal for preventing Chinese immigration in view of a possible exodus from China as a result of the present disturbances. The government publicly announces that the new Peruvian customs schedule will come into force Jan. 1, 1901.

Concession From Coal Operators.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 3.—It is reported that the Delaware and Hudson Canal company will reduce the price of powder to its employees from \$2.75 to \$1.50 a keg. This is the price demanded by the United Mine Workers in their list of grievances.

Death From Plague in Glasgow.

Glasgow, Sept. 3.—Another death supposed to be due to the bubonic plague has occurred here. Ninety-three cases of the disease are now under observation.

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We will send you a 4 OZ. Bottle of our famous **Stag Rye Whiskey** if you will send us \$3.00. This whiskey is made from the finest Maryland Rye at our own distillery in Baltimore. The care we take in selecting only the choicest grain and purest spring water for distilling and our facilities for storing in heated warehouses, till age, flavor and body are just right, make STAG the best whiskey for family and medicinal use. Try it.

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FIGURES FROM WAX.

ARTISTIC WORK IN GETTING-UP DRY GOODS DUMMIES.

The Best Models Are Found Among the Italians—Putting on Hair a Difficult and Tedious Operation—Modelers Keep the Craft in Their Own Families.

They dry goods men, with stores on prominent thoroughfares, employ in their establishments wax figures modeled from life, and some of them, by the way, are remarkably accurate facsimiles.

These figures always picture very pretty women. Frequently well known actresses and models, beautiful as the models in wax, which are intended to grace the shop of some well known dry goods merchant. When these wax models are arrayed in all the finery of the season, they present a very fetching appearance, and doubtless by their attractiveness warrant the expenditure of a considerable sum of money necessary for their purchase.

The making of these figures in Philadelphia is a very interesting and a comparatively new industry. Until a few years ago only the inferior grades were made here, the better figures all coming from abroad, and at the moment, although the home manufactured article has not entirely displaced the foreign one, yet the wax figures made in Philadelphia are quite equal to any imported, even those coming from Vienna, which has long held the premium for making the most artistic and lifelike wax models for show windows.

The great majority of figures are made from living models, although a cast from one model serves for a good many figures. Among the Italians on South Eighth street some of the best models for dry goods stores are found, and periodical excursions to the Italian colony are made by the wax modelers, who keep their eyes open for pretty and well cut features. When a face is discovered that is to their liking, they make every effort to induce the individual to give them a sitting of two or three or four hours, for which they pay liberally.

Certain requisites are necessary for a good living model for a wax figure. Prominent among them is perfect regularity of features, and the wax modelers say that by long experience they have found it extremely difficult to procure models with regular features, but that the Italian women most frequently fulfill their requirements, and, moreover, they state that their complexion, when soap and water have been applied, is far more natural than the complexion of the average models belonging to other nationalities who apply to them for work.

Intellectual expression is not required in wax figures and is even a drawback.

The first step in the process of making a high grade wax figure is to cast in wax a head and bust in the rough. It is, of course, hollow and more nearly resembles a huge wax potato than anything else. The artist then takes a knife and models like a sculptor the block of wax into some resemblance of the human head. With knife in hand and the model before him, he then carefully cuts away the wax until the reproduction has been made of the face of his sitter, and if he is an expert modeler this reproduction is usually very exact. He puts the tint on the wax to copy the model's complexion and completes every detail with the utmost care. Then the hair, eye brows and eyelashes are put on. Only natural hair is used, and it is inserted in such a manner that it can be brushed and done up as often as required, in any style the purchaser pleases.

Probably the modeling of the eyes and putting in of the eyelashes are the most delicate part of the whole process. Each hair is put in separately, both on the head and for the eyebrows and eyelashes. The operation is performed with a hot needle and takes a long time. This work is frequently done by women, who become very expert. When the hair is implanted in the manner as stated, it can be dressed just as if it were growing on a living head. It can be washed and brushed and taken down and put up in any style, just as in nature. Of course, it cannot be cut, as there is no possible chance of its growing in again. The tedious work of inserting the hair as thus described is, of course, only possible on what are known as first class wax heads, which often cost as much as \$150 apiece. The average price of those seen in the big dry goods stores is between \$75 and \$100. The value of these heads depends not only upon the workmanship and time which are put in on them, but also upon the quality of the wax used.

A good wax head will never become greasy and shiny from heat and will stand without injury a comparatively high temperature. The surface is protected by a coating of fine powder, which is blown on while the wax is slightly softened by heat. The composition of high grade wax is carefully guarded by the manufacturers, each having a secret process of its own.

When the mouth of a wax figure is shown slightly open, real teeth are inserted. As the faces will be seen at a distance, the eyebrows and eyelashes are slightly exaggerated, on the same principle that actors and actresses make up the eyebrows and eyelashes on the stage, so that they will show properly.

Not only the wax figures to be seen in show windows, but also at waxwork exhibitions, are made as above described. Expert wax modelers are scarce and command a high salary. The trade generally runs along from father to son, because the wax modelers refuse to teach their craft to any but their own family.

Wax figures are frequently used by medical colleges and institutions to demonstrate anatomical monstrosities or peculiar conditions of the human system under certain circumstances, and there are modelers who devote their time almost exclusively to preparing special models to order for medical institutions.—Philadelphia Times.

The French Republic.

A writer in Macmillan's Magazine comments on French politics of today and rather questions the future of the republic. He decries the influence of Radicals and Socialists.

If M. Thiers has been reported truly, he must have been one of the most sagacious Frenchmen of his day, and of all his wise remarks the saying that the republic would be conservative or cease to exist was perhaps the wisest of them all. In mediaeval times this, that was the advice which he gave to the republic, and if there is one thing more certain than another it is this—that from the day when the republic begins to seriously alarm the conservative feelings of the country the end will be in sight. Nobody can doubt that the republic is growing less conservative. The Radicals and Socialists are sensibly increasing; at every general election they win more votes and return more successful candidates to the chamber, where the Moderates, who have lost many of their leaders, are growing proportionately weaker.

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DROPPED FROM THE SKY.

Thousands of Swallows Came Down From the Upper Air.

Many birds, large and small, take their longer migratory flights at a great elevation. A very striking incident of such a journey through the upper air is narrated by a correspondent of the London Times. Flocks of swallows equally innumerable are to be seen in late summer and early autumn along the Atlantic coast of the United States, but it is a fortunate observer who catches them in the act of dropping from the sky.

It was a dark, dripping evening, and the thick mist led on Chiswick eyot was covered with wet leaf. Between 5 and 6 o'clock innumerable flights of swallows and martins suddenly appeared above the island, arriving, not in hundreds, but in thousands and tens of thousands.

The air was thick with them, and their numbers increased from minute to minute. Part drifted above in clouds, twisting round like soot in a smoke wreath. Thousands kept swooping just over the tops of the willows, skimming so thickly that the height of from three to four feet. The quarter from which these armies of swallows came was at first undiscernible. They might have been hatched, like gnats, from the river.

In time I discovered whence they came. They were literally "dropping from the sky." The flocks were traveling at a height at which they were quite invisible in the cloudy air, and from minute to minute they kept dropping down into sight, and so perpendicularly to the very surface of the river or of the eyot.

One of the flocks dropped to the lawn on the river bank on which I stood. Without exaggeration I may say that I saw them fall from the sky, for I was looking upward and saw them when first visible as descending specks. The plunge was perpendicular till within ten yards of the ground.

Soon the high flying crowds of birds drew down and swept for a few minutes low over the willows, from end to end of the eyot, with a sound like the rush of water in a hydraulic pipe. Then by a common impulse the whole mass settled down from end to end of the island upon the orders. That bushes in the center of the eyot were black with swallows, like the black blight on bushes.

Next morning, at half past 6 o'clock, every swallow was gone. In half an hour's watching not a bird was seen. Whether they went on during the night or started at dawn I know not. Probably the latter, for Gilbert White once found a heath covered with such a flock of migrating swallows, which did not leave till the sun dispelled the mists.

A Magician's Hands.

Herrmann was a born magician. He not only mystified and entertained by the astonishing dexterity with which he executed his remarkable feats, but charmed his audiences by his graceful manner and the singular magnetism of his personality. Not only was he a magician, but a comedian of a high order. His success largely in the perfection of his skill as a manipulator. His hands were trained to a marvelous state of responsiveness, and he was primarily a juggler, deceiving the eye by diverting attention from the movements that might reveal the mystery while he performed almost impossible feats with the hands and fingers. It was in the mastery of this simple work that his strength as a performer lay, although he elaborated them with paraphernalia and stage effects. He was continually elaborating old tricks with new adaptations.

Herrmann's ability to handle cards was wonderful. Not only was he master of the ordinary tricks of causing cards to disappear and reappear, to find packs concealed beneath vests, under hats, and so on, but he could distribute an entire deck of 52 cards all over a theater. This he did with such marvelous accuracy in Boston in 1886 or 1887 that a spiritualistic society made the feat a subject of discussion, and Herrmann was made an honorary member without his knowledge or consent. What he did was to throw from between thumb and forefinger a card and cause it to land on the rail of the top gallery. The second card would fall within a few feet of it, and the third within a few feet of that, and so on throughout the house until the entire pack had been distributed. It was claimed by the spiritualists that this could not possibly have been accomplished without supernatural aid. By long practice Herrmann was able to tear a deck of 52 cards longitudinally in half, as straight as though cut with a knife. He would take those rectangular halves and divide them again into strips, using only his thumbs and forefingers to do the work.—Springfield Republican.

Wages in 1860.

What we call the "workingmen," ("the mechanic," had no existence as classes. Labor was performed almost exclusively in the south by slaves, and in the north very largely by men and women who for the time being were no better than slaves. All over the free states were thousands of Irishmen, Scotchmen, Englishmen, Germans, who, in return for transportation from the old world to the new, had bound themselves by indenture to serve the captain of the ship that brought them over. Soldiers in the army received \$3 a month. Farm hands in New England were given \$1 a month and found their own clothes. Unskilled laborers toiled 12 hours per day for 50 cents. Workmen on the turnpikes then branching out in every direction were housed in rude sheds, fed coarse food and given \$1 per month from November to May and \$6 from May to November. When the road from the Genesee river to Buffalo was under construction in 1812, though the region through which it went was the frontier, men were hired in plenty for \$12 per month in cash and their board, lodgings and a daily allowance of whisky.—John B. McMaster in Atlantic.

His Friend.

A certain youthful curate was taken to task by the new archbishop of Canterbury for rendering the lessons of the service in an inaudible tone. Whereupon the young man replied, "I am surprised that you should find fault with my reading, as a friend of mine in the congregation told me that I was beautifully heard." "Did she?" snapped the bishop, and the fair young curate collapsed. His lordship had once been a young clergyman himself and knew a thing or two about the "friend."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Business Is Business.

"I have called," said the young man to the busy contractor buried among his papers, "to propose for the hand of your daughter."

The answer was in stereotyped form and given without any idea of what the young man had said: "Send in a scaled proposal, sir. The lowest bidder gets it."—Detroit Free Press.

A SONG OF TIME.

Weep not for the hereafter, For the hereafter is the here and now. Time lingers not for laughter And time stays not for tears.

On swiftest pinions flying To speeds of thought and sea. Shall roses dead or dying Revive because of these?

Care not for sharp thorns springing. To thee be life complete If any bird be slaying And any rose be sweet.

Heed not the storms that chant thee Lone requiems from afar. If but the gloom shall grant thee A solitary star.

What ills may come hereafter, Will come despite thy fears. Time lingers not for laughter And time stays not for tears.

—Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

THE SPANISH NATION.

Few Useful or Ingenious Inventions Attributed to Its Sons.

The Spanish government is one of the oldest organized in the world. The Spanish nation is one of the oldest maintaining intact its official identity in Europe. In many of the arts and sciences, as well as in war, commerce, navigation and geographical research, Spaniards have taken high rank, but for some reason Spaniards have been of very little note as inventors.

There are few useful or ingenious inventions which are attributed to men of Spanish birth or ancestry. Cannon were used by the Spaniards nearly 600 years ago, and before their use by either the English or the French, but these cannon were brought into Spain by the Moors. The invention of the microscope is ascribed to a German, of gunpowder to a Hindoo, of printing to a German, of the rifle to a native of Vienna, of photography to a Frenchman, of the paddle to a German, the pendulum to an Italian, the mariner's compass to a Chinaman, the guitar to an Egyptian, hats to a Swiss resident of the city of Paris, the kaleidoscope to an Italian, dice to an ancient Greek, the drum to an Arabian, the galvanic battery to an Italian, the balloon to a Frenchman, the barometer to an Italian, bombs to a Hollander, bayonets to a Frenchman, the accordion—as an instrument of music—to a German resident of Vienna, fresco painting to an Italian, the clarinet to a German resident of Leipzig, stereotyping to a Frenchman, the telescope to a Hollander, the thermometer to Galileo, an Italian; the velocipede, the forerunner of the bicycle, to a German and the printing press to a Dutchman. But it does not appear that in any of these inventions, either in originating or in perfecting them, any Spaniard took a prominent part or indeed any part whatever.

In modern inventions, as the records of the patent office establish, Americans stand not only at the head, but so far ahead of the people of other countries as to render unnecessary any comparison. In all mechanical contrivances, and especially those used in the manufacture or in improved and progressive agricultural operations, Americans stand first, and at the foot of the list, among civilized nations, are the Spaniards. In the sixteenth century Seville alone had 10,000 silk looms. There are now only 3,000 in all Spain. Spain is the only European country in which the manufacturing industry has gone back ward during the last half century.—New York Sun.

Bitumen.

The oldest known form of natural hydrocarbon was the bitumen which rose to the surface of the Dead sea, called from that circumstance the Asphaltum lake. Tradition says that it used to appear on the surface in considerable masses and was collected by the Arabs and exported to Egypt, where it was used in embalming and for a variety of purposes in the arts. The ancients were also acquainted with the liquid form of bitumen—petroleum. Herodotus speaks of the mineral oil of Zante, and other Greek authors mention the springs of Agrigento, the product of which was burned in lamps and was known as Sicilian oil. The fire worshipers of Persia erected temples over the burning springs.

Or the use of these substances in the middle ages and later we chiefly know that the petroleum springs of Pechelbronn, in the sixteenth century, spontaneously furnished mineral oil in such quantities that the peasants around used it to feed their lamps and grease their carriage wheels. The virtues of the mineral springs of the Jura mountains were made known in 1712 by a Greek doctor, who pronounced them a treasure that had been unknown from the beginning of the world. Since then new sources have been discovered in all parts of the world.—A. Jaccard in Popular Science Monthly.

Electricity.

The electrical properties of amber were known to the Greeks before the Christian era. Electricity takes its name from the Greek word for amber. Gilbert in 1600 was the first to employ the terms "electric force" and "electric attractions." In 1748 Franklin's electrical researches had progressed so far that he killed a turkey by the electric spark and roasted it by an electric jack before a fire kindled by the electric bottle, and in 1782, by means of the kite experiment, he demonstrated the identity of electricity and lightning. The first magneto-electric machine was made at Paris by Pixii in 1822; the first telegraph line in the United States was set up between Washington and Baltimore in 1844; the first submarine cable was laid between England and France in 1850. As early as 1808 Sir Humphry Davy produced an electric light with carbon points on almost the same principle as that now employed. The first electric railway on the continent of Europe was built by Siemens at Berlin in 1881; the first in England was constructed in 1882, and in America the first electric line was built in 1885.

A Contagious Disease.

"Now, sir," said the professor of medicine, you may tell me to what class of maladies insomnia belongs."

"Why—er," replied the medical student, "it's a contagious disease."

"I never heard it as described. Where did you learn of this?"

"From experience. Whenever my neighbor's dog can't sleep, I'm just as wakeful as he is."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Sweet.

Charming Miss (to gentleman who is about to share seat with her)—I beg pardon, sir, but this seat is engaged.

Gentleman (with admiring glance)—Indeed! Then it is certainly entitled to my envy.—Boston Courier.

Many small plants float in the air and flourish wherever they may accidentally alight and take root.

An ordinary hod contains about 20 bricks.

AN OLD TIMER.

The Aftermath of Labor Day in Police Court an Old Sweaty One.

Judge Emery had a grind of about two hours for the police court that followed Labor day.

The various attractions called out the biggest crowd of the summer and the great court room at police headquarters was packed by spectators who sweat copiously and spat tobacco juice on the floor.

Joseph Gallant, (accout on the last syllable,) the man who sang rag time on the car from Hampton, and wanted the car that brought him to Market square to continue to Christian Shore, because he had a transfer, pleaded guilty to being drunk. He was ordered to cough up \$11.30.

Angus Wilson, a good looking marine was found guilty of an assault on Eric Jansen and the fine and costs imposed amounted to \$7.50. Both admitted that there was a "scrap" on Daniel street, but not a fight. The court failed to see the distinction.

Michael Corkery, who has been a faithful husband for six years, until yesterday, when he used his wife, Annie, for a club to knock off the wall paper, promised to be good in the future and was released on a suspended fine of \$20 and costs of \$5.35.

The longest case of the session was that of Richard Kilroe, who pleaded not guilty to an assault on Patrick Harady in the mix up at the Creek on Monday evening. John W. Kelley appeared for the respondent and the case was prosecuted by S. Peter Emery. The assault was alleged to have been made with a dangerous weapon, a baseball bat, and Kilroe was said to have made two good swipes at the ball. One hit which would have been good for a two bagger, landed on Harady's head and the second broke his arm, it was alleged.

After hearing the tiresome stringing out of the testimony, Kilroe was held for the supreme court in the sum of \$100. He furnished the bail and was released.

John Dumphy was found guilty of an assault on John Holland and a sentence of thirty days in the Portsmouth jail and costs of \$7.67 were suspended, and the case against Holland was not pressed. The court was the longest that has been held this year.

FOR ASSAULTING HIS WIFE.

Michael Corkery caused a ripple of excitement to disturb the serenity of Brewster street, at about the supper hour on Monday. He tried to throw his wife through the side of the home or something like that, and all the neighbors gathered around to see him do it. Their tea grew cold and the toast, too, while they stood around at the corner of Brewster and McDonough streets, waiting for the form of Mrs. Corkery to come through the blinds. But this didn't happen. Officer Hurley put in an appearance, and Mr. Corkery was abruptly jerked from his game of tennipins and marched off down to the police station. He was booked for assaulting his wife and passed the night on the soft side of a hard plank. This morning he will tell the judge how sorry he is.

PUT SOME SEATS IN THE PARK AND DO IT NOW.

The city ought to provide some seats for Goodwin park and do it at once. The celebration is almost here, and we owe it to the thousands of visitors on that occasion to give them an opportunity to sit down and rest there. I see a so called "park," without the semblance of a bench, well may they be excused for becoming sarcastic and remarking that this is only an overgrown country village, after all. The cost of a few seats is too trifling to cause any more delay in securing them. The thing has been put off too long now. If nothing is done pretty soon by the municipality, it is not unlikely that the citizens of the west and will hire a carpenter to make a half dozen seats for the park, and pay the bill themselves.

BASEBALL.

The baseball game between the Unity club of this city and the mide of the Exeter Athletic association, played on the oval at Hampton Beach, Monday afternoon, was witnessed by a large crowd and proved very interesting. For several innings, the score was neck and neck. Finally the Unity pulled ahead and won by the score of ten to five.

The umpire was cracked in the eye by a foul tip, which delayed the game somewhat. He pluckily resumed his job, however, after Thomas C. Lecky of this city had reduced the swelling with water and massage so cleverly that his numerous friends present at once originated for him the title of "doctor," which will cling to him for some time.

Howe did the pitching for the Unityes and did it well. His delivery was hypnotic to the Exeter batsmen.

Letter Carriers In Session.

Detroit, Sept. 3.—Several hundred members of the National Association of Letter Carriers have arrived to attend the annual meeting of the association to be held this week. The early arrivals came quite largely from the east and middle west. The presence of the letter carriers resulted in two Labor day parades. Officers of the association announce that it has now a membership of 16,000, with 745 local branches, and that all the government letter carriers in the country, with the exception of about 1,000, are included in its membership.

The Bank Note Circulation.

Washington, Sept. 3.—The monthly circulation statement issued by the controller of the currency shows that at the close of business Aug. 31, 1900, the total circulation of national bank notes was \$324,223,810, an increase for the year of \$82,152,018 and an increase for the month of \$4,208,454. The circulation, based on United States bonds, was \$200,641,356, an increase for the year of \$84,468,007 and an increase for the month of \$4,193,922.

His Assets.

The badgering lawyer sometimes succeeds only in affording the witness an opportunity to show off his own wit at the lawyer's expense. And then the spectators are happy.

A certain actor was before the poor debtors' court in New York and testified that his only assets were his salary as a member of the Blank company.

"But you must have something else," said the prosecuting counsel. "Tell the court what else you have."

"That's all."

"What—no personal property?"

"Oh, yes, a dog—and a watch!"

"Now think hard. What else?" persisted the attorney, believing he was on the right track.

"And a case of rheumatism," said the witty witness.

Lost.

A small dog, black, tan and white; a red fox collar and bowtie around neck. Colar marked "F. H. K." 168 East Emerson St., Melrose Mass. Finder please leave apopoe station and will be suitably rewarded. August 10, 1900.

MILITARY CALL RING.

Manchester Soldiers Show Willingness to Come Here.

By order of Gov. Rollins a military call, 12 strokes on the fire alarm bells at Manchester sent out Monday night at 8.05 o'clock, the governor's object being two-fold.

He first desired to find the sentiment of officers and men with reference to attending the celebration at Portsmouth and second to learn with what alacrity they would respond to such an alarm.

The results more than met the expectations of those having the matter in hand.

As soon as the call was issued Maj. John J. Eagen drove to the several armories. At Co. A one of the officers came running in, dripping from a bathtub, which he had just left, and at Co. C all three officers and 23 men were in ranks 10 minutes after the call was sent out.

The largest number was shown by Co. B and F, which had 34 and 35 men respectively, not including the officers.

The expression was almost unanimous in favor of attending the Portsmouth celebration.

STATE NEWS.

Items of Interest to People in This Part of New Hampshire.

The annual convention of the Releighingham county W. C. T. U. will be held at the Baptist church, Plaistow, Thursday. An interesting program has been prepared.

Prof. Henri G. Blaisdell, of Concord, Judge Henry A. Shute of Exeter and Director Jean Missal of the Salem Circuit band, will be the judges at the band tournament at the beach on Exeter day, Thursday.

James Cullen of Dover, the young son of William Cullen, while riding down Garrison hill Saturday evening on his bicycle, collided with another bicyclist and was thrown forcibly to the ground striking on his head with such force as to render him unconscious.

City Marshal James O. Sullivan and Inspector John Sheehan of Lawrence, Mass., left Dover Monday for that city, accompanied by John Farrell and William Scott, two of the men, who, it is alleged, broke and entered the office of the Cold Spring Brewing company on July 2, and looted the safe. It is thought that the men will be given a hearing about the middle of the month.

David F. Ham, 71 years old, a well known and prosperous farmer of Rochester, committed suicide by cutting two deep gashes in his throat with a clasp knife. When discovered by his wife he was staggering and still thrusting the knife in the wounds. Mrs. Ham assisted him into the house, where he soon died from loss of blood.

Where Did the Money Go?

City of Mexico, Sept. 3.—The popular organ here, La Nacion Espanola, wants to know what has become of the big patriotic fund raised here by patriotic Spaniards for the purpose of purchasing a warship for the Spanish navy. It calls for an open statement of the committee's accounts and declares that the war contribution account will not be permitted to be liquidated in silence. The paper charges that there is a deep mystery about the fund which should be cleared up. The article has caused excitement in the Spanish colony, which liberally subscribed for an addition to the Spanish navy during the war with the United States.

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More than Seventy Million of cigars sold in New England by the manufacturers of the

7-20-4

The best judges of tobacco admit it is the best 10c cigar on the market. The Havana tobacco now being used is of extra fine flavor.

At Wholesale in Portsmouth by
W. B. S. WRENDELL, J. H. SWIFT,
Peer and Market Sts. Bridge St.

R. G. SULLIVAN
MANUFACTURER
Manchester, N. H.

TAKE IT IN TIME.

Just as Scores of Portsmouth People Have.

Waiting do so't pay. If you neglect the aching back, Urinary troubles, diabetes, surely follow.

Doan's Kidney Pills relieve backache. Cure every kidney ail.

Portsmouth citizens endorse them.

Mr. L. T. Wilson, sailmaker on Market street, says: "I contracted a very bad cold which affected me in the loins and in the upper part of the chest, causing distressing lameness, some urinary difficulty and I was quite stiffened up. As I had read considerable about Doan's Kidney Pills I went to Philbrick's pharmacy and got a box. They went to the spot at once and I did not use but part of a box before I was quite over my trouble. I gave the balance of my box to a friend and there was plenty to cure him, although neither of us are very light weights. I am prepared from my personal experience and from their effect on others to highly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills. You can refer to me."

For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents. Foster—Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

Drink Only The Purest

FINE OLD

Ky. Taylor

WHISKEY.

If you want purity and richness of flavor, try our OLD KENTUCKY TAYLOR, 8 years old and our own distillation and guaranteed pure. Bottled and shipped direct from our warehouses by none genuine without our signature and labels. For consumption, indigestion, and all ailments requiring stimulant. OLD KENTUCKY TAYLOR has no superior. Sold by all first-class druggists, grocers, and liquor dealers.

Sold by Globe Grocery Co., Portsmouth, N. H.

For A Stylish Hitchout

GO TO

C. E. DEMPSEY'S STABLE.

Deer Street,

Or call him by telephone, 18-3, and he will send any team you want to your door.

Choice Horses, Well Equipped Carriages

OLIVER W. HAM,
(Successor to Samuel S. Fletcher)

60 Market Street.

Furniture Dealer

— AND —

Undertaker.

NIGHT CALLS at side entrance, No. 2 Hanover street, or at residence, cor. New Vaughan street and Raynes avenue.

Telephone 59-2.

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FOR PORTSMOUTH
AND
PORTSMOUTH'S INTERESTS.
You want local news? Read the Herald. More local news than all other local dailies combined. Try it.
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1900.

Maloney, the socialist labor candidate for president, is proving a bigger man than Bryan on the stump. He speaks in a different city every night, and to a different audience whenever he is heard, and he will keep on speaking until November 6. He is from Massachusetts.

The Hon. Charles A. Towne is on his way to Washington, Oregon and California. If he is to beg the voters of those states to elect themselves about Mr. Bryan's paramour, he has a hard task before him. The paramour issue is not calculated for the Pacific coast.

Now that the United States government has, at an earlier date than might have been expected, issued a formal call for a general election and a constitutional convention in Cuba, the enemies of the administration are not happy. They are clapping and railing because of the small number of delegates to be chosen. They seem to think the convention should resemble in size a national convention of one of the great parties in the United States—perhaps with special trains and steamboats to convey the crowds of gallery filling spectators. More sober judgment will, we believe, pronounce the plan announced for a small convention a wise one. It must be borne in mind that the people of Cuba have, in general, had little or no experience in parliamentary or in political affairs. A large popular gathering of inexperienced men would be disastrous, impractical, inefficient. A compact body of thirty-one well selected men will be sufficiently representative, and will promise incomparably better results.

Colonel Bryan's challenge to some of his Nebraska auditors to produce "an abstract of title" on which to base this country's programme of pacification and gradual native autonomy in the Philippines finds a convincing and timely answer in a letter just written by Colonel Charles Denby. As an ex-minister to China and a member of the first American commission sent to Manila, Colonel Denby speaks with a knowledge of the conditions preceding and following American occupation of the Philippines which the fusion presidential candidate himself will scarcely belittle or dispute. Armed with the responses contained in the ex-minister's letter, any Nebraska or Kansas auditor can in the future confidently face the democratic leader and quickly oblige him to withdraw or recant his bravado. For, according to Colonel Denby's showing, not only is the "abstract of title" which justifies this government's assumption of sovereignty in the Philippines an unassailable one in law and morals, but affixed to that abstract no name stands more conspicuous than Mr. Bryan's as a searcher and guarantor.

And now the cry is raised that we should incontinently scuttle out of China. Our work there is done, men say, and we have no business to keep our troops there another day. We should get out and leave the other powers to solve the "Chinese problem" as they please. All remaining points at issue between this country and China can best be settled by diplomatic means. The duty of the hour is to scuttle. Such are the propositions, arguments and demands with which a certain section of the anti-administration press now teems. From them we must positively and unhesitatingly dissent. We do not, of course, look for any permanent occupation of any part of China by our troops nor even for their long tarrying in that country. Their stay may be measured by weeks or only by days. But some further stay and some further achievements by them are only less necessary than was their original entry. To scuttle now would be only less dishonorable and

less wicked than to have refused to go in at all to the relief of our beleaguered legation. The United States troops were sent into China for a definite purpose. They cannot be withdrawn until that purpose is achieved.
Mr. Bryan declines to say whether or not, if president, he would use the silver in the treasury to liquidate government obligations payable in coin, regardless of the preference of the creditor. "The New York Herald" has tried to obtain light from him on this important question and failed. The great prophet of free silver evidently has no longer the courage of his convictions. Four years ago in his letter of acceptance Mr. Bryan declared: "Until this money question is fully and finally settled the people will not consent to the consideration of any other important question." Now he is not merely trying to force other questions upon their consideration as paramount, but is even trying to divert their attention from this all important subject of money. Nor is he satisfied with keeping silver in the background, but is endeavoring to throw a cloud of uncertainty over his financial policy, allowing the silver men to think that he would be as radical as he promised to be four years ago, and at the same time letting the gold men hope that he would not use the executive power aggressively to further his principles.

THE YACHT RACES.

Annual Labor Day Regatta the Most Successful Ever Held.

The annual Labor day regatta of the Portsmouth Yacht club was held Monday afternoon off the club house, down around the Beacon near the point, the course being the same as all previous courses of the club's regattas.

An excellent breeze sprang up at 2 o'clock and the races were run off in quicker time than ever before. The judges were James H. Dow, George P. Richardson and Frank M. Bennett; starter, George P. Richardson. The club house was filled with members and the club and their friends. A light lunch was served.

The following are the results:
The start was made at 4 p. m., sharp, for the first class and finished in the following order. First, the Unknown, Captain Stickney, finished 5:01.34; second the Eolus, Capt. John Holman, finished 5:01.30; third, the Qui Vive, Capt. Duncan, 5:02.40. The yacht Eolus won the race, after subtracting the elapsed time, with the Unknown second and the Qui Vive last.

Second class—The start in this race was made at 4:10 p. m. First the Roma, Capt. Lawrence Pillsbury, finished 5:08.20; second, Fleet Wing, Capt. Charles Drown, finished 5:08.59; third, the Euphemia, Capt. George Ducker, finished 5:09.45; fourth, the Vara, Capt. Sam Hardy, finished 5:19.21; fifth, the Chaser, Capt. Charles Winterburn, finished 5:21.19. The boats won in the above order.

Third class—This race was very exciting and closely contested. The start was made at 4:20 p. m. First, the Lark, Capt. Zimmer Humphreys, finished 5:07.32; second, the Nameless, Capt. Joseph Lee, finished 5:10; third, the Froak, Capt. Daniel Trefethen, finished 5:10.59; fourth, the Humbug, Capt. Rufus Adams, finished 5:12.08; fifth, the Cricket, Capt. James Sylvester, finished 5:15.33; sixth, the Dart, Capt. Patsey Cochran, finished 5:18.50.

The races were the most successful ever held by the club.

WITH THE THEATRICAL FOLK.

Mrs. Tom Thumb has appeared again at Austin & Stone's.

The new music hall in Boston was opened on Monday evening.

James O'Neil opens Monte Cristo at the Boston theatre on Sept. 17.

When you see Other People's Money you will then understand why so many wish to see it.

Souza and his band completed their European tour last week, and sailed for New York yesterday on the American liner St. Louis.

Before retiring from the stage, James O'Neil's ambition is to build a theatre in New York from the proceeds of the fortune he has made in Monte Cristo, which shall be the model theatre of the world.

George Osborne, who was engaged to play Simonides in Ben Hur, has been forced to retire from the cast through temporary illness. Emmett Corrigan, who played Ilderim and later, Ben Hur, last season, has been engaged to play Simonides.
The New York downtown street organ establishments promise the public a trinity of new cylinders with the advent of The Rogers Brothers in Central Park. The three new tunes to be added to the popular whistling and grinding repertoire are: The Duchess of Central Park, sung by Miss Jeannette Bagard; "Nelly" by Miss Grace Freeman, and Della Fox's latest, "If Caddy Told Half That He Knows."
THE PLAYGOER.



HON. ROBERT A. VAN WYCK.

Because he fractured a superfluity of "freezes" and because he has not yet accounted satisfactorily for his enormous holding of Ice Trust Stock Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck, of New York City, is to be the by no means willing subject of an investigation ordered by Governor Roosevelt.

OUR GOOD OLD STATE.

The New York Sun Says We Have Something for Every Mood.

If New Hampshire were flattened out it would be larger. But that would be no improvement, for it would take up more of the United States, and either some owners would have to own more of it or there would have to be more owners. Thus the wisdom of holding up a considerable part of the state edge-ways is plain.

Somewhat more than a year ago Governor Rollins proposed to the people of New Hampshire what has come to be known as Old Home Week—a week of festivals in cities, towns and villages, the principal feature of which is a neighborhood reunion, embracing residents, former residents and descendants of the latter. One year ago some fifty festivals of this sort were held. This year the number was about one hundred. At one of these gatherings, held last week, Governor Rollins showed that in the plan of New Hampshire's creation there was wisdom unsuspected by the agriculturists who were trying to be thankful that their possessions were no larger than they were. The period of New Hampshire's figuring on an abandoned farm state, he said, was about over. A new sign should be put out setting forth that the state was the best place on earth for summer board.

Governor Rollins' remarks were received with demonstrations of approval, and the incident must be taken as an official announcement that New Hampshire is closing out her abandoned farm business and will be found henceforth at the old stand with a new line of goods embracing everything in the way of recreation for summer visitors.

Governor Rollins did not enlarge upon the natural advantages possessed by his state for meeting most of the summer visitor's wants. He didn't have to. The farm of New Hampshire as a disadvantageous place for farming has made all the civilized world acquainted with the mountains, gorges, hills and rocky burrens of the Granite state. There is much to invite the summer visitor, and little that he can injure. New Hampshire has extensive quarries and valuable water power, but the summer visitor cannot trample down the former or set fire to the latter. In New Hampshire he can climb more mountains in a week than he could in a year on the fertile plains of Kansas. The horizon-touching wheat fields of the booming west offer no such dashing brooks or trout as found in the crevices between mountains in New Hampshire. In short, for every mood of the seeker for summer recreation the Granite state has something good to offer. Nor should its peculiar cooling effect upon bay fever be forgotten. Whether bay fever is a mood or a malady it finds just what it wants in the New Hampshire hills, where is situated the only bay fever sanitarium in the world. As bay fever apparently smites only the highly intellectual, there are not many sufferers, but, though few, they are noisy about it and it is a blessing to all the rest of humanity that they can go and think they are cured.

Prosperity to New Hampshire, formerly the state of abandoned farms, now and henceforth the paradise of summer boarders! Her people are of sterling worth and good to know, even in the trying relation of host and summer sojourner.—New York Sun.

AGENTS WANTED—\$25 to \$50 daily easily made by our Life Agents, men or women, selling our latest Novelties, Campaign Water-proof Neckties. Goods entirely new and patented. Agents delighted. Sales unlimited. What others do, you can do. Time is short. Write today and secure exclusive territory guaranteed but seller. Address, with stamp, J. & M. MANFRO, CO., Dept. C., Springfield, Mass.

CITY CHAMPIONSHIPS

Fiske Wins in Singles, Fiske and Foster in Doubles.

In a five set match, remarkable for its splendid tennis, Fiske defeated Hoyt for the city tennis championship on the Penballow court last Saturday morning. It was a battle between men playing radically different styles of tennis, and the careful, steady placing of the veteran won over the more brilliant, but often inaccurate, strokes of his younger opponent. The summary of the match given below indicates the closeness of the score: 3-6, 6-3, 1-6, 6-4, 7-5.

On Monday morning Fiske and Foster defeated Hoyt and Trefethen for the city championship in doubles. The extreme heat prevented any exceptionally fine tennis, but the spectators were treated to some close and interesting games. At the end of the third set, with the score standing two sets to one against them, Hoyt and Trefethen were forced to default the fourth set and match. The score was as follows: Fiske and Foster defeated Hoyt and Trefethen, 2-6, 7-5, 13-11.

OFF THE RACK.

This means disaster and death when applied to a fast express train. It is equally serious when it refers to people whose blood is disordered and who consequently have pimples and sores, bad stomachs, deranged kidneys, weak nerves and that tired feeling. Hood's Sarsaparilla puts the wheels back on the track by making pure, rich blood and curing these troubles.

Constipation is cured by Hood's Pills.

A BELL BOY.

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Meets at Hall, Daniel St., Second and Fourth Tuesdays of each month, except Second Tuesday of June, July and August, and Fourth Tuesday of September.
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Buy Now!
WE JUST RECEIVED A NEW LOT OF
Goggles of all descriptions, Milk Wagon, Steam Laundry Wagons, Store Wagons and Stomachs Carriages.
also a large line of New and Second-Hand Harnesses, Single and Double, Heavy and Light, and I will sell them at Very Low Prices.
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WITH increased facilities the subscriber is again prepared to take charge and keep in order such lots in any of the cemeteries of the city as may be intrusted to his care. He will give careful attention to the turfing and grading of them, also to the cleaning of monuments and headstones, and the removal of bodies to other lots, and the cleaning of the city at night.
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He stood upon my window sill,
A trumpet in his hand,
While half across the window pane
The frost had drawn a strand.
Outside, in garbled and twisted age,
The weary apple trees
Stood clashing all their hopeless boughs,
Out by the bitter breeze.
But nothing oared my trumpet
For all the gloom and chill,
He blew from out his crimson horn
A blast with right good will.
It was a brave and merry peal,
Which through my fancy rang,
It brought a hint of budding flowers,
And birds of springtime sang.
I saw the sunshine on the grass,
The glowing shadows of the trees,
While lovely hues and fragrances
Went floating through it all.
Without 'twas bitter cold and bare,<
The north wind's reign of power,
Within 'twas spring and all her train
Led by a single flower.
—Woman's Journal.

SIGNIFICANCE LONG LOST.

Some Superstitions Which Have to Do With the Passing of Life.

The superstitions which have clustered about the closing scenes of human life are almost innumerable. Some, perhaps the greater portion, now seem to be meaningless, but a few had in early days a significance which they have since lost. The stopping of the clock at the moment a death occurs in the house is still practiced in many families in this country and Europe, and originated in the fact that according to the laws of several European states it was necessary to have evidence of the exact moment of birth and death occurring in the royal family. When a king died, an attendant was always present whose duty it was to stop the clock in the royal apartment at the moment when death occurred, and the timepiece was thus a mute record of the event. From royal families the custom of stopping the clock at death passed to families of low degree was easy, and many persons adopted it as a mere superstition without knowing anything of its former significance. Turning the looking glass to the wall is a superstition which is said to have originated in the country districts of Germany during the days when mirrors were novelties. Mirrors of glass with quicksilver backs are said to have been made at Venice in 1800 A. D., and were first made in England in 1873, but did not come into common use among the middle classes until the beginning of the last century. At first they were regarded with superstitions, the idea being that the reflection of the face in the mirror was a sort of specter or second soul of the individual. When a death occurred, the looking glass which the person was accustomed to use was turned to the wall, lest his ghost should be disturbed by others using the mirror before his spirit had finally departed from the neighborhood, there being an idea that the spirit of the departed lingered about the vicinity for several hours, or perhaps days, after it had separated from the body.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Cure For Snake Poisoning.

It is very noteworthy that many nations, races and castes lowest in civilization have for a long time protected themselves against poisoning from snake bites by a method which never until the present time, the twentieth century, has been discovered by European scientists. The races of Pygmy in Africa, Moser in Italy and Gaur in India, are possessed of an immunity to insure themselves against poisoning from snake bites, and today there are people who are not harmed by snake poison, if we may believe the descriptions of travelers. Such are the negroes on the Guinea coast, the race of Elbow in Barbary, some fakirs and snake charmers in India, the inhabitants of Mozambique and some Kaffirs in South Africa. The means used by all these peoples to secure immunity from snake venom consists in taking as medicine the venom, either fresh or dried, from the venom glands of snakes. The majority of the snake bites are caused by the same result is gained by inculcating with it. That these peoples rely on this method is proof against snake bites in this way seems to be sure beyond a doubt. Although this method was made known long ago in Europe by travelers, nobody seemed to take any notice of it until the experiments of Pasteur and his school had demonstrated the possibility of utilizing it. Then scholars began to study the effects on animals of feeding snake venom and of inoculating with it and to convert into scientific capital the avowals of these fakirs.—Robert von Lenderfeld in Chantiquan.

French Sentiment.

The French partridge who slew his father and mother and was asked, upon condemnation, what he had to say and why sentence should not be pronounced upon him, entreated the court to have mercy upon a poor orphan. This tale is green with the moss of ages and may not be true, but something like it is true of a woman named Marie in India, recently sentenced by a Paris tribunal to 30 years imprisonment at hard labor for the murder of her sister. While in court she constantly wore a long crape veil. "Why do you wear this veil?" asked one of the officials, to which she replied that she was in mourning for her sister, showing an affectionate sensibility, the earlier exhibition of which, however, would have been more becoming to her even than the garment.—New York Tribune.

One of the Many.

"Say, old man," remarked the other man's friend, "really, you won't take it amiss if I give you a pointer?"
"No, indeed. What's it?"
"Rather personal, don't you know?"
"Tell me. I don't care."
"Well, now, you won't be offended I hope, but you—really ought to take more pains with your dress. Now, I think you have worn that suit three months. Haven't you?"
"Believe you are right. What of it?"
"It looks it. You ought to pay more attention to your clothes. You know what they say in Shakespeare. The habit it procures the man. Now, look at me. Don't you know, I had 12 new suits made during the past 12 months?"
"You don't say! I had no idea there were that many new tailors in the city."
—Chicago Times-Herald.

Just Like the Others.

"Now, don't try to tell me anything about honey-moons," said Mrs. Sprightly to her sentimental husband.
"And why not, pray?"
"Because I've baked in four of them, and you talk just as if any other novice."
—Detroit Free Press.

Information Covers an Astonishing Range of Subjects.

William Lightfoot Vischer has an interesting article about Opie Read, the novelist, in The Woman's Home Companion, in the course of which he says: "Those who read Opie Read's books may think they have some idea of the man's mentality, but it cannot be obtained in that way. One must be personally acquainted with him. He is one of the most interesting conversationalists to be met in a lifetime. Association with him is a lifetime. He seems to have read everything and remembered it. He shows this in his everyday conversation and without the slightest pedantry or affectation. No matter what the subject under consideration, he talks of it, glibly and wisely, from the standpoint of those who have made it a study, seasoned with common sense and logic. He is not a politician, on the contrary, rather dislikes political affairs, but he talks of such matters with a clearness, strength and spirit that would lead you to believe he had made a special study of parties, their men and measures of centuries and that he was altogether a past master of political economy. It is a part of the man's wide curriculum. He is entirely at home in what is best for one to eat and is versed in hygiene, but he suffers from indigestion. He is informed upon the conventionalities of high life and yet avoids conventional society. He gives strong reasons for positivism, and yet he is a practical optimist. He loves literature, but would not allow the greatest author in the world to read a manuscript to him. He is actually more fond of music than any other man I ever saw and knows not a note of it, though he will catch an air the first time he hears it. He loves art, especially in painting, but he doesn't even write a good word. He is an ardent admirer of women, but does not dance attendance upon them. Withal he is great in body, mind and soul."

TERRIERS HARD TO DOSE.

Doctor Would Rather Treat a Bulldog Than One of Them.

"Give me any dog to treat but a fox terrier," said Dr. Rudolph B. Plagemann, the canine specialist, the other day. "They not only are getting into trouble all the time, but they are harder to get out of than all the other dogs combined. They are so quick and wiry and nervous that it is almost impossible to perform any surgical operation on them, and even when you think you have got them where they can do no harm, they will wiggle and squirm around until the first thing you know they have your hand or arm between their teeth and before they let go you know that they have been there. I had rather get a broken leg for a bulldog or a mastiff than treat one of those terriers for indigestion, a complaint, by the way, which seldom troubles them."

"The best dogs to treat in sickness or for an accident are the French poodles. They are wiser in the first place than most men, and they have both the sand and the sense to submit to treatment without making a row about it."

A Dinner at Alma Tadema's.

The table was luxuriously spread, in perfect harmony with the elegant dining room. Wherever the eye rested was the same tasteful arrangement, the same originality of design, elegance without being in the least tawdry. We were a cheerful company. Mr. Tadema was merry, in a quiet, unobtrusive way, but in his conversation, a lovely hall, where Alma Tadema beats his wife or she beats him. They seem to have got used to beating one another, though I should judge that their honeymoon is not yet quite over. I think I should have enjoyed myself better if I could have beaten one of them at billiards, but the time was limited.

Left Handed Artists.

M. Jan Van Beers paints left handed, but his easel is so arranged that he can, or even read. So long ago as A. D. 60 Turpinus surprised his patrons by holding his brush in his left hand. Putting aside artists who, like Holbein, Antonio Aspertini, Riguarda, Fuseli, Antonio Solo, were practically ambidextrous, and those who, like Cornelius Ketel, abandoned without any particular reason the use of the right hand for that of the left, there remains a very considerable number whom accident or misfortune drove to educate their left hands to do the work of the right. Thus Jouvenot, like M. Viarge, was forced by the paralytic condition of his right arm to work with his left, and Mazzoli, up to his death in 1836, the director of the Imperial gallery of Milan, who would only consent to the amputation of his right arm, which the doctors declared necessary, after he had satisfied himself that it would be possible for him to acquire the necessary skill to paint with his left hand. It may also be mentioned that the late Louis Haghe, vice president of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colors, used to draw with his left hand, as a congenital affection had deprived his other hand of fingers. Through illness, Patrick Nasmyth, also had to adopt the left as the painting hand, and Frederick Taylor, P. R. W. S., was also left handed. Several artists and draftsmen of note of the present day, whom it is not necessary now to particularize, draw with their left hands. Finally, it is stated that Sir Edwin Landseer was ambidextrous.

SITUATION AT SARATOGA

Benjamin B. Odell to Head the Republican Ticket.

SOME DOUBT ABOUT WOODRUFF.

The Latter Confers With Senator Platt, but Defers His Final Decision as to Accepting Nomination for Lieutenant Governor.

New York, Sept. 3.—The Tribune has the following from its special correspondent at Saratoga: "Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., still appears to be the leading candidate for the Republican nomination for governor. A large number of delegates to the Republican state convention have arrived, and they confirm the indications of Saturday that in all probability Mr. Odell will receive the nomination by acclamation. It was plain from certain statements made by the friends of Lieutenant Governor Woodruff that they had felt absolutely sure of his nomination for governor and therefore are bitterly disappointed that he does not have the leading position for this nomination. They cannot reconcile themselves to the idea of Mr. Woodruff not becoming formally a candidate for governor and testing the attitude of the delegates toward him. Still less can they convince themselves that he ought to accept the nomination for lieutenant governor. They advise him unreservedly to decline the nomination for lieutenant governor. "Moreover, they would have him give his consent to the presentation of his name as that of a candidate for the nomination for governor. George B. Roberts, chairman of the Republican city committee of New York, said yesterday: "We think the nomination belongs to Kings county and that Mr. Woodruff should be nominated."

Won't Stand in Odell's Way.

"But Mr. Woodruff will not permit his friends to oppose the nomination of Mr. Odell, nor will he permit his own nomination for the office of governor, which would make him a rival of Mr. Odell. As much as any friend of Mr. Odell's, it is stated, Mr. Woodruff desires that Mr. Odell should be nominated, if he is to be nominated, without opposition and by acclamation. At present therefore Mr. Odell is unsupported for the nomination for governor. Mr. Woodruff has informed his friends that he will not contest the nomination with Mr. Odell. "Mr. Woodruff visited Senator Platt at his cottage and had another talk with the senator about the office of lieutenant governor. Senator Platt went over carefully with the lieutenant governor the reasons why in his (the senator's) opinion he should accept the nomination. Mr. Woodruff is said to have expressed unwillingness to accept the nomination for a third term, but Senator Platt, it is said, argued that he had a highly creditable record as lieutenant governor and owed it to the Republican party therefore to accept the nomination and thereby strengthen the state ticket.

Defers Decision on Renomination.

"Mr. Woodruff then informed Senator Platt, it is said, that he would defer making his decision regarding the nomination for lieutenant governor until tomorrow. It is generally believed that he will accept the nomination if the convention should indicate its good will to him by nominating him by acclamation. There promises to be an abundance of time for the consideration of candidates and the party platform for the resolution has been formed by the leaders of the convention to hold it for two days—that is, it will be in session Tuesday and Wednesday. On Tuesday the convention will be organized, and Lieutenant Governor Woodruff will make his speech as temporary presiding officer. Then the convention will adjourn till Wednesday, when Senator Platt will make his speech as permanent presiding officer and the nomination of state officers will take place.

One of the Objects of a Two Days' Session.

It is said, will be to give opportunity to Governor Roosevelt to attend the convention. He will arrive here from Chicago late Tuesday afternoon or early Wednesday morning. When the convention has adjourned on Wednesday, there will be a mass meeting, at which Governor Roosevelt will make a speech. It is presumed that Senator Depew will also make a speech at this meeting.

Considerable Progress Has Been Made in the Work Which Will Come Before the Convention.

A conference was held in Senator Platt's cottage in regard to the party platform. This conference was attended by Senator Platt, Mr. Odell, Lieutenant Governor Woodruff, Senator Timothy E. Ellisworth, Leonard E. Quigg and Senator John Raines. The fact was disclosed that the literary talent of both Mr. Quigg and Senator Raines had been called upon to prepare a rough draft of the promised platform. Mr. Quigg, it will be remembered, had some practice in the preparation of platforms at Philadelphia recently, and Senator Raines is said to consider the driest state public documents as full of charm.

The Platform of course will reaffirm the national platform of the Republican party and approve heartily of the administrations of President McKinley and Governor Roosevelt.

It being a state convention document, naturally the platform will mainly consist of planks referring to state affairs. The main plank debated was that referring to the proposal to improve the canals of the state. There was considerable opposition to this plank, and it was urged that in any case great care should be taken with it.

Alaskan Town Nearly Wiped Out.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 3.—The steamer Amur from the north brings a report of a disastrous fire which swept the town of Atlin on Sunday last, practically wiping it out of existence. Ten of the largest and most important business buildings in the town were destroyed, causing a loss that is estimated at about \$40,000. It is reported by the steamboat people that there is little if any insurance on the property destroyed and that the loss will be substantially total.

Our China Policy Commended.

Denver, Sept. 3.—The Colorado conference of the Methodist church in session at Salida almost unanimously passed a resolution commending the Chinese policy of the administration and also applauding the "course of all those in the senate and house of representatives who have supported the administration in the foreign policy which means an open door for Christianity as well as for trade and the protection of American life and property all over the world."

Military Texas.

In summoning up the military resources of Texas and finding that this great state can in an emergency be depended upon for 8,604 generals of the different grades, 317,414 colonels, 73,001 lieutenant colonels, majors, captains and minor officers, to say nothing of 117 privates.—Dallas News.

A Mutual Friend.

Bobby—Popper, what is a mutual friend? Mr. Ferry—He is generally one who makes it his business to see that you don't miss hearing the mean things your friends say about you.—Chippinatti Enquirer.

A quart of ordinary cornmeal weighs 18 ounces.

SOME OF HIS TRICKS.

HOW THEY WERE PERFORMED BY THE GREAT HERRMANN.

The Confederate and Important Factor in Many Feats of Magic—How the Mysterious Shooting Trick Was Done—Herrmann Looked His Part Perfectly.

Herrmann was a shrewd man at knowing what was for his own advantage. One of the clever things that he did was to cultivate the likeness of Mephistopheles. It was not deep enough to alarm anybody. His aspect was not forbidding, but he had the thin face and the sharp eyes naturally, and he added to these deliberately the little pointed beard, the heavy mustache turned up at the points, and the short hair, with respect to which nature aided him again by making it curly. He wore a close fitting dress of black satin, and the moment anybody saw him he expected him to do magical things as a matter of course.

It may not be out of place to remark that pretty nearly all magicians employ confederates for some of their tricks. This statement does not quite come under the head of a state secret, though the confederates are not much talked about among laymen. They are necessary for some tricks. And if the magician is so morbidly high minded as to object to employing them, he will have to omit a good deal that other magicians do. The sad admission has to be made to the public that the rabbit trick is no trick at all, and has no element of magic or sleight of hand about it. It just consists in the confederate's sitting in his seat and holding the rabbit under his coat till the magician is ready to take it out. But there are other cases in which the confederate is employed in a more legitimate way. He may be required for nothing more than to lend a hat and to retain his composure when he sees it crushed out of recognition.

One of the most effective uses that Herrmann ever made of a confederate was in connection with his "trunk mystery." In this trick a girl is put into a trunk, and the trunk is closed and then opened again, and the girl is found to be gone. There is more to it, but that is enough for the present purpose. When the trick had been done, a man stood up at the back of the house and asked Herrmann if he had to have a trunk specially prepared for that trick. Herrmann answered that he did not. The man then asked if he could do it with his valise. Herrmann said he could. The valise was brought to the stage, and the trick was done over again, to the great delight of the audience. The confederate carried out his part of the programme so well that the policeman in charge at the back of the house wanted to arrest him for making a disturbance, and the magician had to get out of there as fast as he could, but he was not to be taken so easily. Of course the trunk and the valise used had to be prepared, but the declaration that they did not involve no great danger of another being offered by somebody else who was not a confederate, because few persons come to a theater with a valise large enough for even a small girl to get into. When Herrmann traveled, he usually had about 20 people in his company, though only half a dozen or so were usually seen on the stage.

It takes something startling in the way of magic to make much impression on the pampered taste of New York in these days.

Herrmann made a decided impression with his trick of allowing himself to be shot at by half a dozen soldiers and catching the bullets on a plate. Herrmann did this twice, both times for charity, for he said that he would do that to help the needy, but not for his own profit. Of course that sounded as if there was a good deal of risk about it. It was just as much of a trick as anything else that he ever did, and every sensible person knew that it was, but for all that the performance was decidedly creepy and not a little exciting. It proved so much so to one friend of the magician's, who had fortified himself to make the deal, that when the soldiers came out on the stage he could not stand by any longer, and got up, forced his way through the crowd at the back of the house and escaped as fast as he could, exclaiming with sobs as he went along, "Herrmann, a good fellow, and I won't stay here to see him killed!"

Any trick is simple when you know how it is done, and this one was even simpler than some. There is probably no one left now who cares to puzzle the public with this particular illusion, so there is no further harm in telling the curious how it is done. There are several ways of doing most tricks. A famous French magician used to do this one by means of a gun which was loaded with a bullet and fired a blank, or performed some other similarly unusual antic, but Herrmann allowed six soldiers at once to fire at him and use the guns that were furnished to them by the state. But the soldiers were all in the secret. Herrmann brought out the cartridges that were to be used in a little ornamental case and showed them to the audience and allowed any one who chose to mark one or more for identification. The ornamental case had a slide in it, and on his way back to the stage he slid the slide, and the bullet cartridges were thereby concealed and the same number of blank cartridges were revealed, but only to the soldiers, who loaded their guns with them.

Herrmann then went to the side of the stage and gave the case to his attendant.

The attendant hastened to put each of the cartridges into a vase, to wait until the bullets and shot them over a lamp. What this was going on Herrmann was talking to the audience and the soldiers were marching about the stage and getting into position. Then Herrmann went to the wing to get the plate to catch the bullets. As soon as he got there he knew that his life was out of danger, for he could not get them till they were drawn from the cartridges. Then he held the plate before him, the soldiers fired, and under cover of the puff of smoke, it was easy for him to put the bullets into the plate and have them ready to bring down to the audience, still hot, ready for examination and identification.—New York Tribune.

Early Rising.

One of the most eminent specialists in insanity in the world has been declaring that early rising is the most prolific cause of insanity. "A person who is wakened to get up when one's sleep is getting on to a command which grinds the mind and dles the blood, swells the spleen, destroys all good intentions and disturbs for the first time the mental activities of a boy, just as the tornado disturbs and levels with advancing ruin a forest of mighty pines. To the habit of too early rising on the part of young men, we may," he adds, "justly ascribe many cases of early insanity, of melancholia and of abject dementia." The early morning hours, when everything is still, are peculiarly fitted for sleep, and it is a gross violation of all the laws of nature to tear human brains out of the sound rest they enjoy at this time."

Not Repeated.

"When you stepped on that gentleman's foot, Tommie, I hope you apologized?"
"Oh, yes, indeed I did," said Tommie, "and he gave me 10 cents for being such a good boy."
"Did he? And what did you do then?"
"Stepped on the other and apologized again. But it didn't work."—Harper's Round Table.

The next step in advance after the stock-

eds, was the erection of walls of masonry, and from the time of the foundation of Nineveh and Babylon, or from 8000 B. C., this mode of defense has been the favorite in all parts of the world.

CIVIL DEATH.

A Question That May Come Up In the Case of Life Prisoners.

The fact that in this city a woman who was married a few years ago recently contracted a second legal marriage though the first husband was alive and the ties of matrimony had not been severed by a judicial decree of divorce called public attention to a not generally known peculiarity of the law. The statutes of New York provide that the penalty of life imprisonment shall involve civil death for the felon sentenced to it. This means that he shall be deprived of his civil rights, particularly property rights and the rights resulting from family relations, as if he were actually dead. Civil death takes from the person upon whom this punishment has been inflicted all that he owned and transfers it to those who would have received it if he had died before his conviction. It affects his contract rights in the same manner as physical death. He cannot, in this legal condition, become an heir or obtain property by bequest. The law deprives him of the legal rights of a parent. If he has a wife, she may consider her marriage legally dissolved, as if he were dead, and contract another marriage.

Civil death was known to the Roman law, and this term, according to Blackstone, was applied to certain legal conditions in England. It is also known to the French law and to the statutes of a number of our states. But there are some doubts about the exact scope and legal effects of the penalty. A life convict may be pardoned. That would certainly not disturb or in any way affect property rights or new marriage relations that had been established as a consequence of the civil death. But could not the wife of a pardoned life convict, in case she had not contracted another marriage, claim the legal rights connected with the marriage relation? It is believed that this question must be answered in the affirmative, and it would therefore appear that the ex-convict, though he were civilly dead during the term of his imprisonment, is still bound by his former relations if he has not been released therefrom by an act not of his own doing.

It would seem that the law in a case like the one to which reference was made ought to require a judicial dissolution of the former marriage before it authorizes the wife or the husband of a person sentenced to life imprisonment to contract a new marriage.—Buffalo Courier.

THE GREAT GRAY WOLF.

It Is Not Very Large, but Is All Muscle, and Feared Nothing but Fire.

The great gray wolf of the north is a most powerful beast and pursues men with hungry eagerness when snow prevents him from finding its usual food. It is not a large creature, but it is all muscle. "The gray wolf," says Forest and Stream, "is not much taller than a setter dog. He is longer and heavier, a sort of combination of wire and rawhide, which never tires and can cover ground with great rapidity. A man not long ago started two wolf hounds after six hungry wolves of this type. The dogs overtook the wolves with unexpected ease, and then the wolves ate the dogs, evidently thankful that a supply train had followed them."

"A young man who follows in police some wolves dragged a fresh dead piglet miles, throwing out bait of poisoned bait."

Next day, on his return over the line, he found 28 wolves and coyotes dead, while others no doubt had wandered away sick to some hole or other and died. "A very effective trap is made of a gang of fishhooks baited with meat. The hooks are hung on wires and fastened to branches. The animals come along, smell the bait and, getting on their hind legs, succeed in reaching it. The bending of the branch prevents the hooks from being torn out. It makes it decidedly interesting when a panther gets hold of a hook instead of a wolf."

"The gray wolf in a pack of its own kind seems to fear nothing but fire. It will attack a man who is shooting at it and its comrades. It will aid in pulling down a wounded buffalo bull, and a buck deer at bay is attacked in spite of horns and hoofs. But fire keeps it at a distance. A 1000 lb. wolf may sleep as he burns brightly, even if the wolves sit about just outside the line of light, their eyes showing in a circle surrounding the man, but as the fire dies down the circle draws closer, and it be- comes the man to stir it up again."

Prince Bismarck at Home.

It is impossible ever to have been within the Bismarck family circle without seeing proofs that the Iron Chancellor is not all of iron. I have seen him with his own children—now all men and women—and with other children. His affection for his own needs no testimony. He has always shown it. His affection and pride in his eldest son and successor, Count Herbert, are alike part of his nature. I have seen Prince Bismarck also with troops of children who came to Friedrichsruh to visit him. His manner to them was charming, his outstretched hand upon the heads of those nearest to him, the kindly caress, the sympathetic greeting—these are all so many traits of personal character and of true gentleness of nature which the outside world, thinking only of his life of storm and stress, might not expect to find. But there they are.—George W. Smalley in Ladies' Home Journal.

Early Rising.

One of the most eminent specialists in insanity in the world has been declaring that early rising is the most prolific cause of insanity. "A person who is wakened to get up when one's sleep is getting on to a command which grinds the mind and dles the blood, swells the spleen, destroys all good intentions and disturbs for the first time the mental activities of a boy, just as the tornado disturbs and levels with advancing ruin a forest of mighty pines. To the habit of too early rising on the part of young men, we may," he adds, "justly ascribe many cases of early insanity, of melancholia and of abject dementia." The early morning hours, when everything is still, are peculiarly fitted for sleep, and it is a gross violation of all the laws of nature to tear human brains out of the sound rest they enjoy at this time."

Not Repeated.

"When you stepped on that gentleman's foot, Tommie, I hope you apologized?"
"Oh, yes, indeed I did," said Tommie, "and he gave me 10 cents for being such a good boy."
"Did he? And what did you do then?"
"Stepped on the other and apologized again. But it didn't work."—Harper's Round Table.

The next step in advance after the stock-

eds, was the erection of walls of masonry, and from the time of the foundation of Nineveh and Babylon, or from 8000 B. C., this mode of defense has been the favorite in all parts of the world.

When Eggs are High

Begin to feed Sheridan's Condition Powder to your flock early in the fall and your hens will coin money for you during fall and winter months when eggs are high. It makes hens healthy and makes them lay abundantly.

SHERIDAN'S Condition Powder

Used and endorsed by prominent poultry raisers for over 30 years. Sold by druggists, grocers, feed dealers. If you can't get it send one each 25c. Box. Add 2c. each box 31.25 net. Express paid. Sample Poultry Paper free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

THE

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.

OF PORTSMOUTH N. H.

Have just completed a new system for bottling the

-OLD INDIA-PALE ALE-

Directions:—One small glass full four times a day, before eating and going to bed.

It is bright and sparkling and has a nice creamy taste, and is prescribed by the doctors generally as a sedative for nervous people. There are but few medicines equal to this. Many people who are wakeful find that a glass taken at night secures them a continuing and refreshing sleep. As a tonic for ladies and invalids it has no equal.

It is a food as well as a medicine. It is bottled by the Newfields Bottling Co. only.

It is put up in cases of two dozen pints.

For further particulars write to the

Newfields Bottling Co.

NEWFIELDS, N. H.

PORTSMOUTH POST OFFICE.

MAILS ARRIVE.

From New York, West and South, 10:30 a. m., 8:30, 6:30 p. m.

Boston, 10:50 a. m., 1:00, 5:00, 5:30, 6:30 p. m.

Stoston and way stations, 10:00 a. m., 5:30, 6:30 p. m.

All points East, 7:30 a. m., 8:30, 9:30 p. m.

Portland and way stations, 7:30, 11:30 a. m.

White Mountain, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30 a. m., 1:00, 3:30, 6:30 p. m.

Dover, 7:30, 11:30 a. m., 5:30, 6:30, 9:30 p. m.

Newcastle, 9:30 a. m., 5:30, 6:30, 9:30 p. m.

Newington, 9:30 a. m.

Kittery and York, 11:30 a. m., 6:30 p. m.

Ellet, 11:30 a. m., 6:30 p. m.

Sundays, 11:30 a. m.

MAILS CLOSE.

For Boston, West and South, 7:45, 10:25 a. m., 4:55, 6:50 p. m.

Boston and way stations, 10:25 a. m., 1:50, 6:25 p. m.

All points East, 9:25 a. m., 1:50, 7:40 p. m.

Portland and way stations, 9:25 a. m., 1:50, 7:40 p. m.

White Mountain, 9:30, 9:35, 10:25 a. m., 1:50, 7:40 p. m.

Dover, 9:25 a. m., 1:50, 4:55, 7:40 p. m.

Newcastle, 10:25 a. m., 4:55, 7:40 p. m.

Newington, 10:25 a. m.

Kittery and York, 10:25 a. m., 5:25 p. m.

Ellet, 9:25 a. m., 5:30 p. m.

Sundays, 4:30 p. m.

Registered mail closes one-half hour early on Saturdays.

OFFICE HOURS: Week-days, 7:30 a. m., 8 p. m. Sundays, 12:30 to 1:30 p. m.

JOHN H. BAKER, P. M.

Isles of Shoals S. S. Co.

SEASON OF 1900.

A LARGE LOT OF
**WHITE AND
BLACK LACES**
THIS WEEK.

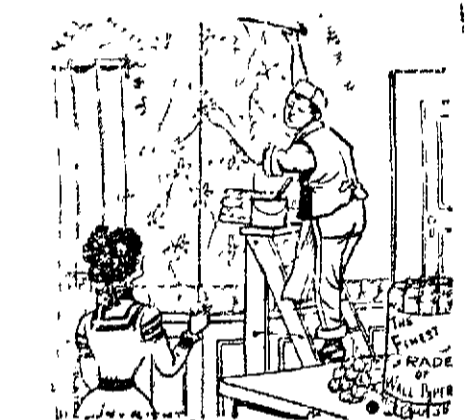
Half Price on the Entire Lot.

Lewis E. Staples,
7 Market Street.

Yes It's Stronger
Eagle
QUAD-STAY.
Sprockets always
in line.
Road Racer \$50.
Track Racer, \$60.

The lightest and easiest running bicycle in the world. Come and trade in your old wheel.

**PHILBRICK'S
BICYCLE STORE,**
21 Fleet Street Portsmouth.



**SPRING DECORATIONS ARE
IN ORDER**

Now, and we have the finest stock of hand-made wall papers, that range in price from 15 cents to \$5 per roll, suitable for any room, and of exquisite colorings and artistic patterns. Only expert workmen are employed by us and our prices for first-class work is as reasonable as our wall papers.

J. H. Gardiner
8 & 12 Daniel St. Portsmouth

**RENTS COLLECTED
HOUSES RENTED
AND PROPERTY CARED FOR.**

I am making a specialty of the above and solicit your patronage.

J. G. TOBEY, Jr.,
Real Estate and Insurance,
32 Congress Street.

S. G.
BEST 10c. CIGAR
In The Market.
S. GRZYMSKI, MFG.
Pure Havana.

THE HERALD.
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1900.

CITY BRIEFS

We get the guard.
The police have earned a rest.
Thanksgiving is the next holiday.
It was a hot day for athletic sports.
Labor day was very quiet in this city.
It was not a holiday for the street car men.

Fall touns to the south are about to begin.
Most of the stores closed at noon on Monday.

Another hot wave. May its shadow grow less.

Two good attractions at Music hall this week.
The moonlight on Monday evening was beautiful.

Although very hot, the day has been a beautiful one.

The Pullman on Monday evening was considerably late.

It was ninety degrees in the shade, downtown, Monday noon.

The police court this morning indicated a very lively holiday.

The weather indicates that many people left the beaches too soon.

The schools are opening; but the children are not quite ready.

Preparations for the big celebration are to be seen on every hand.

Wild grapes are ripening and a few of them are even now eatable.

Happy those who can stay by the New Hampshire seashore in September.

There was a large crowd of Portsmouth people at Hampton Beach on Monday.

The sale of tickets for A Bell Boy commenced this morning, at the Music hall box office.

Alterations are being made to the building on State street, formerly occupied by Fernald as a restaurant.

The street car service yesterday was uniformly good, despite the fact that the day was a record breaker for riding.

"Now good digestion waits on appetite, and health on both."

If it doesn't, try Burdock Blood Bitters.

Lots of New Hampshire people are returning from a summer in Europe, bringing more than ever of their own state.

Diphtheria, sore throat, croup. Instant relief, permanent cure. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. At any drug store.

Haymarket square is being decorated for the celebration. The work is under the generous supervision of E. W. Barnabee.

Quite a number of local sportsmen took advantage of the opening of the gaming season and spent the holiday in the woods.

Terrible plagues, those itching, peckering diseases of the skin. Put an end to misery. Doan's Ointment cures. At any drug store.

Entertainments, musicals and dances will soon supersede the picnic parties and trolley rides that have helped pass the summer away.

The recent tennis tournament revealed the fact that this city has more clever players at the game than has been generally presumed.

Portsmouth Council, Knights of Columbus, is planning another trolley ride and dance, to occur at St. Aspidochelone park next Friday evening.

Now if you get a license and can hit our deer you can enjoy a dinner or supper, but it is yet two weeks before quail, woodcock and duck can be served.

The babbling brook has ceased to babble, even if it exists at all, and what there is any brook at all is more a series of pools than a miniature river, owing to the continued drought.

No need to fear sudden attacks of cholera infantum, dysentery, diarrhoea, summer complaint of any sort if you have Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in the medicine chest.

Saturday of the present week will be observed in the Catholic church throughout the world as the festival of the nativity of the blessed virgin. Sunday will be the festival of the holy name of Mary.

WOMAN'S EXCHANGE.

The regular monthly meeting of the officers of the Woman's Exchange will be held at their room, Wednesday morning, Sept. 5th, at eleven o'clock.

A SHOCKING CALAMITY.

"Lately belted a railroad laborer," writes Dr. A. Kellett, of Willsford, Ark. "his foot was badly crushed, but Buck's Arnica Salve quickly cured him." "The simply wonderful for Burns, Boils, and all skin eruptions. It's the world's champion healer. Cures guaranteed. 25c. Sold by Globe Grocery Co."

THE GUARD IS COMING.

Adjutant General Ayling Issues
The Necessary Orders.

Public Sentiment Demands Militia's
Presence At The Celebration.

It Means an Addition of 1200 Men
to the Great Parade.

Portsmouth will not have the president during the big celebration, but this disappointment is minimized by the knowledge that the entire National guard of the state is to be here on the occasion. This is an assured fact.

Adjutant General Ayling is issuing the necessary orders calling out all the infantry, cavalry and artillery. Governor Rollins has found that public sentiment throughout the entire state is behind him in his desire to have the guard participate in the celebration, so he has used the authority vested in him to bring the soldier boys here.

This means an addition to the military and naval parade of some 1500 militiamen. It also means that the crowds of visitors here, sure to be immense anyway, will be augmented by thousands more, attracted by the eager desire to see the complete guard mobilized.

The executive committee held a meeting on Monday evening, to forward the arrangements for the reception of the militia and the care of them while they are here.

This decision of the governor to send as the guard has done more to ensure the full success of the jubilee than anything that has previously been done. The guard cannot fail to be a great magnet, and their presence will go far toward making the people of Portsmouth forget the inability of the president to come.

The occasion will be the greatest that the state has ever seen. Therefore, it calls for the presence of the guard. Notables from other states are desired and are coming. They will add lustre to the event. But, by all means, New Hampshire's own soldier boys, rank and file—foot, horse and artillery—should come in force. The state will applaud the action of Governor Rollins in calling them out, regardless of the expense.

It is calculated by the men who have the planning of the parade in their charge that the line of marching bodies will be at least two and a half miles long. It will be worth journeying far, to witness.

Route Of Parade.

The committee on parade held a meeting, on Monday evening and determined on the route to be followed by the military and naval bodies. The parade will form on Marginal road, marching from Junkins avenue to Pleasant street (past the reviewing stand, on the way), thence through Pleasant street to Newmarket avenue, to South street, to Junkins avenue, to Pleasant street (again passing the reviewing stand), to State, to Middle outermarch on Middle, to Cabot, to Kingston, to Bridge, to Deer, to Market, to Congress, to Islington, to Pearl, to the Portsmouth Machine shop where the parade will be disbanded.

The committee will have another meeting next Saturday evening. It is probable that Adjutant General Ayling will be made chief marshal of the parade.

Conference Regarding Celebration.
General W. P. Chadwick of Exeter, chairman of the Keatsarge commission, arrived in town on Monday evening to confer with Hon. Frank Jones, another member of the commission.

Celebration Notes.

Lovers of the best band music will have their fill during the jubilee.

The great military and naval parade will be under the most competent marshalship.

About every newspaper of note in the state will send special representatives here to cover the big event.

The Alabama visitors of honor will embrace some of the extremely fair women for which that fine southern state is famous.

The celebration is just two weeks distant. This means hustling on the part of every committee, to perfect all the plans.

More attention will be focused on our old town by the sea during that week than on any other place in the whole land.

Portsmouth people think that the late national guard should be ordered here to participate in the Keatsarge-Alabama festivities. We are inclined to believe they are right in thinking so. It will be a big time, and an event of

national interest and importance—Somerworth Free Press

Portsmouth is quite willing to bear a heavy share of the burden, but she does reasonably expect to be assisted in a considerable measure by the state, which will reap most of the glory.

The Milford Daily Pointer says that the state of New Hampshire should send the state militia to Portsmouth for the celebration, and adds that the Milford company would only be too glad to come to Portsmouth.

PERSONALS.

A. O. Benfield is taking a two weeks' vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Paschal M. Spinney are at Alton Bay.

Hon. C. A. Salloway of Manchester was here Monday.

Edwin Underhill and wife passed the holiday in Auburn.

Charles E. Dodge was a visitor in Raymond on Monday.

Miss Abbie Langley of Wellington, Mass., is visiting at Eliot.

Hon. Joseph O. Hobbs came down from Littleton on Monday.

Hon. Edwin F. Jones of Manchester was here for a short time Monday.

Miss Helen G. Trask has returned to Leconia after a three days' visit here.

Rev. Thomas Whiteside is taking a week's vacation from his pastoral duties.

Dennis J. Reagan, car inspector at the depot, was a visitor in Manchester on Monday.

L. D. Twombly of the general store at the navy yard passed Monday in Barnstead.

W. C. Ham of the Boston custom house passed Labor day with his wife in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. William Carrier of Court street are passing a few days in Amesbury, Mass.

W. I. Haywood and family of New-castle have returned from a two weeks' vacation at Alton bay.

Miss Mattie Hayford of Haverhill, Mass., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Chandler M. Hayford of this city.

Lawyer Horace G. Pender of Boston is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Pender, of Merrimack street.

Rev. William Warren, of Tilton, formerly pastor of the Methodist church here, and Mrs. Warren, are at Fox beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Stoddard of Hanover street leave this week for a visit to Brookfield, Mr. Stoddard's native town.

Charles H. Locke of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology passed Labor day with his father, John Locke, of Rock street.

Charles Clough of Boston, who has just returned from a trip abroad, is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Clough, of State street.

Gen. C. B. Hoyt, Major W. P. Robinson, John E. Taylor, Charles W. Ham, Hayes S. Cotton and several other Knights of Pythias, have returned from Detroit, where they had been to attend the grand encampment of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias.

In the Boston Post of last Sunday was a portrait of Miss Bertha Week-lones, "one of two attractive sisters residing in the Dorchester district, niece of Hon. Frank Jones of Portsmouth. They are talented, Miss Bertha excelling on the violin, her sister on the piano. Miss Jones is the pretty, young secretary of Paul Jones chapter of Boston."

"OTHER PEOPLE'S MONEY."

Something over two years ago Henry Leroy produced the farcical comedy, "Other People's Money," which will be seen at Music hall next Saturday evening. On its first presentation the play and star both met with the most pronounced favor and since that time Mr. Leroy has been portraying the central figure in this comedy and his portrayal of the man of many peculiarities and characteristics has become mellowed and rounded out as it were with age.

The author has furnished the play with a series of highly amusing scenes and situations and it is in the proper simplification of the several character and the working out of the story told that strong coloring is given to the happy play. Good parts make good actors, but on the other hand, how easy it is for a bad actor to spoil a good part.

It is, therefore, necessary to seek a talent of excellence in both part and player as well. That Mr. Leroy is an excellent artist is evidenced by the fact that the public has placed its approval upon his work and that, too, in the most hearty manner. For the present season he has succeeded in drawing about him the best supporting company ever seen in the play and those who tonight in that manner of play that has a motive, which reeks with laughter and fairly bubbles with fun should not fail to see the attraction above named.

MONEY

GAS BILLS REDUCED 25 to 50 Per Cent.
Guaranteed Saving By attaching to any Gas Meter

THE SLEEMAN AUTOMATIC GAS SAVING GOVERNOR

INSURING GREATER BRILLIANCY. STADIER FLAME. SECURITY AGAINST FIRE. INSURANCE RISKS GREATLY REDUCED. NO BLOWING NOR SMOKING BURNERS. NO BROKEN GLOBES.

Marvelous Sanitary Effects.
No Poisonous Vapors from Unconsumed Gases. No vitiated Atmosphere. No smoked-up Walls. Paintings nor Drapery.

Practical Economy.
You pay their cost to Gas Company every three months, four times a year.

Reliable and Durable.
And so constructed that it can not get out of order or wear out. No Acids or Mercury used to poison the Atmosphere.

Indorsed by U. S. Government and Leading Corporations throughout the Country.

Better than Government Bonds, Savings Banks Accounts, or Real Estate Investments.

Is the Guaranteed Saving of from **25 TO 50 PER CENT** monthly on all Gas Bills.

WE COURT THE SEVEREST INVESTIGATION. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Prices from **\$15.00 TO \$400.** according to size of meter and number of lights.

THE GAS TIP REGULATOR Designed to take the place of the above for residences and small consumers. Goes in the burner. Can be adjusted by a child. Simple and durable. Absolutely controls the pressure and will save you from 30 to 60 per cent on your monthly bills. Will do all the work claimed for the large machine. Price, 25 cents each. \$2.50 per dozen. Sent postpaid on receipt of Postal, Money Order, Currency or Stamps. Liberal terms and exclusive territory to agents.

INTERNATIONAL GAS SAVING MAN'G CO.
126 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.

OBITUARY.

John Nelson
John Nelson, a well known citizen of Eliot, passed away on Sunday afternoon, aged eighty three years.

Maria L. deRochemont.
Mrs. Maria L. deRochemont died at her home in Newington on Monday, aged eighty nine years. She was the widow of Fred deRochemont, and is survived by a number of sons and daughters.

Mrs. Elizabeth K. Betton.
Mrs. Elizabeth K. Betton, wife of Matthew Betton, died this morning at the age of sixty-two years.

OBSEQUES.

The funeral of John Henry Copen-hagen was held at one o'clock Sunday afternoon at the Rockingham hotel, Rev. E. M. O'Callaghan, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, officiating. The remains were shipped to Boston for interment in Mt. Auburn cemetery.

The funeral of Edward M. Frizzell took place from his home on Islington street, Sunday afternoon. Many relatives and friends were present, including a large number of his fellow workmen at the Jones brewery and a delegation from New Hampshire lodge, No. 17, I. O. O. F. Rev. Robert L. Dunston, pastor of the Pearl street church, conducted the services.

The funeral of Stephen Ayers was held from his home on Gates street on Sunday afternoon, and was largely attended by relatives and friends. Rev. George E. Leighton, pastor of the Universalist church, conducted the services. The floral tributes were profuse. Interment was in the family lot in Harmony Grove cemetery.

The funeral of John Nelson was held at his home to Eliot at 2 o'clock this afternoon, Rev. Mr. Brown of the Eliot Methodist church officiating. The burial was in the family lot in Bolt Hill cemetery.

URGED THE PRESIDENT.
Assistant Secretary Hackett of the navy department on Monday urged President McKinley to come to Portsmouth on the 18th inst., to attend the presentation exercises in honor of the new battleships Keatsarge and Alabama. As he before stated, the president regrets that, owing to the demands of public business, he cannot attend the ceremonies.

The president will probably not leave Canton until the last of the week or first of next. The delay is almost wholly due to the unsettled diplomatic conditions growing out of the Chinese situation. In the absence of Secretary Hay he president personally directs everything of importance in the diplomatic field.

HARBOR FRONT NEWS.

Arrived, Sept. 4.—Tag Lehigh, Porth-mouth, towing barge Bravo, do; James Baker, Plum Island for Kittery; Herbert M. Rogers, do; Rebecca W. Hud-well, New York; George W. Lewis, Portland for Boston; Robert W., New York for navy yard.

For Over Fifty Years

Mr. WILSON'S ROYALTY SYRUP has been used for children's teething. It soothes the child, opens the lungs, allays all pain, cures whooping cough and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea, colic and all the ailments of infancy.

LABOR DAY OUTINGS.

The local Foresters participated with Dover and Exeter members of the order in an outing at Hampton Beach, on Labor Day. About one hundred went from this city, some on the electric, while fifty went to Exeter on the morning train and after a parade there with the Exeter Foresters, rode to the beach over the Exeter Hampton and Amesbury road. The outing was a jolly one, the day being taken up in various ways. All the Foresters wore appropriate badges.

The bricklayers of the city had an outing at Jenness beach, which was well attended and productive of much sport.

The Veteran firemen picknicked at Adams' grove, not far from Sagamore creek, and entertained their friends with plenty of good things to eat and drink. It was a typical Vets' time, which implies "none better."

SALVATIONISTS AT NEWCASTLE.

The Salvation army corps of this city went to New Castle on Monday and held out door services in front of Pythian hall and Locke's store. The meeting was a lively one. About \$10.50 was taken up by collection. The corps were furnished with transportation in one of McQue's barges.

Drop Postal For Food Truth

Absolutely free, a book of fact, food-fact, living-fact, child-care - taking - fact, facts the mother ought to know, facts, and the proof that they are facts, and then all about the 262 ways of cooking Shredded Wheat, Nature's natural food the food that Sarah Tyson Rorer says is the most perfect of all foods, and Mrs. Jenness Miller says is the most healthful food in the world. All the food elements required for the elements of the body, as Nature made them, with nothing added and nothing taken away.

The Shredded Wheat Co., Worcester, Mass.



THE FLAG GOES UP

In many strange and remote places nowadays. It goes up to stay and it means civilization, prosperity and happiness wherever it floats.

We have RAISED THE FLAG OF LOW prices in this city. It has gone up to stay. It means satisfaction, and economy. It stands for the best Tailor-Made Suits and Overcoats at the Lowest Possible Prices.

Better Goods and Lower Prices than ever before.

JAS. HAUGH
20 High Street.

You Know That
TAYLOR,
THE CONFECTIONER.
Makes His Own High Grade
CANDIES.

He Uses The Finest Grades of
Sugar And Other Ingredients.

Trade At
TAYLOR'S
1 Congress Street, Near High.

**Old Furniture
Made New.**

Why don't you send some of your badly worn upholstered furniture to Robert H. Hall and have it re-upholstered? It will cost but little.

Manufacturer of All Kinds of Cushions and Coverings.
R. H. HALL
Hanover Street Near Market.